HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
27th Aug.	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLARAT	4900	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	6294	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	VICTORIA	6522	.....	.....
24th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	6934	.....	.....
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6998
15th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
MEDIA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregori	3rd Nov. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the 16th Sept., 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH HE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mossa	4,119	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA †	P. Cragletto	5,836	31st Aug 1904
NIPPON †	D. Mistrorigo	9,317	9th Oct. "

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 433, Saloon Rs. 600,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	27th Aug. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 27th August, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 30th Aug. at 10 a.m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st Sept. at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 27th Aug.

FOR POREBUNDER MOMBASA ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,400 tons, on or about 7th Sept. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,800 tons, on or about 27th Aug.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th August, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning viâ Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 25th August, 1904.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
LEVANZO	5,000	.....	15th Sept. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,380	O. Canepa	15th Nov. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 606	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port on route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Magnanzini	17th Oct. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2085	Ihle	27th Aug 1904
S. S. SULTAN	2084	Burmeister	8th Sept 1904
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Volkertsen	29th do.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN,

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 5th August, 1904.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION;
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,
THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA
ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815; AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
C. P. & CO.'S
PALL MALL WHISKY.
11 YEARS OLD, A CLUB WHISKY—"PRIMUS IN INDIA."

SAMUEL ALLSOPP & SONS' Celebrated "RED HAND" BRAND ALE and STOUT.
PURE CIDER CO.'S CIDER.
GAELIC "OLD SMUGGLER," WHISKY, Very popular.
C. P. & Co.'s "LA TORRE" SHERRY. A NATURAL SOLERA.

SAMUEL ALLSOPP & SONS'
LAGER BEER.
15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BAHADUR BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
OF THIS.
Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.
DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!
DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH
No. II.
CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.
When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.
The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to
THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.
Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.
IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.
Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.
WARRANTED TWO YEARS.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NO MORE HEAVY AND HEADY ALES OF OUR FATHERS AND GRANDFATHERS.
BULL DOG
LIGHT ALE
A good BURTON BEER Specially Brewed for India.
PURE—SPARKLING—BRILLIANT.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL LEADING BARS, AND AT
FELICE CORNAGLIA, D. C. OOMRIGAR, | MONGINI BROS. J. F. KUTHOKE, | KING JOHN SON D. D. BARIA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.
TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
Horlick's Malted Milk
Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form.
Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody.
Is prepared instantly with water.
OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BLACK AND WHITE MINSTRELS.

TO-NIGHT,

GAIETY THEATRE,

9-15 P.M.

Good seats still available at

Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Piano Depot.

S. S. "MERTON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 25th August, 1904.

NOTICE.

THE USUAL HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, will be held at the Race Stand, Poona, at 2 A.M., on SATURDAY, 1st October, 1904.

By Order,

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 23rd August, 1904.

POONA SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER, 1904.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M. on MONDAY, 29th August, 1904.

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 23rd August, 1904.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 29th August, 1904, at 6 P.M.

W. A. HAIG BROWN,
C. E. DURNFORD,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on MONDAY, the 29th August, 1904, at 9-30 P. M.

A. H. DEANE,
Hony. Secretary.

25th July, 1904.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

FOOD SUPPLIES AT THE DIFFERENT MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P. M. on THURSDAY, the 8th September, 1904, for the SUPPLY of diets, etc., to the different Municipal and Plague Hospitals from 1st October, 1904, to 30th September, 1905.

2. Form of contract, specification etc., can on payment of Rs. 2 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required in connection with this contract.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 to be paid into this Office in Cash or Public Securities, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The successful Tenderer will be required to pay a further deposit of Rs. 500 as security for the due and faithful performance of the contract. The monthly supply bills will be subject to a deduction of 10 per cent until such deductions together with the sum of Rs. 1,000 deposited with the contract will make up 10 per cent on the contract amount.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

MANICKSHAH CAWASHAH,
For Chief Accountant.

Chief Accountant's Office, Bombay Municipality, 24th August, 1904.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

TEAS. TEAS.

MAY BLOSSOM TEA.

The present most popular brand is the Mayblossom Tea.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CROFT MODY & Co.,

BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS:—

DENISON & CO.,

BOMBAY

A OUR renowned MEYOH is the remedy for nervous and muscular debility, wasting, loss of memory and vitality, exhaustion, mental dejection, and evils. Pleasant, prompt, potent and pure, CURE THAT'S SURE. Price, Rupee 1. Write for free circulars, and testimonials, &c. Letters held very strictly private. Address only to V. C. MUKHERJI & Co., V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN, A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Rs. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precis Writing, to arrange hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box "No 1234 A" Advt Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A PITMAN'S SHORTHAND WRITER thoroughly experienced, one who has had experience in a daily journal. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 25 per mensem up to Rs. 250 per mensem. Apply by letter with testimonials to MANAGER, "Rangoon Times" Press, Rangoon.

PUNKAH PULLEYS.—The Simplex is the most perfect and the Cheapest Silent Punkah Pulley in the market. It requires no oil or attention for more than a year and will outlast a dozen other cheap pulleys. Price Rs. 3. Liberal Trade Discount to Wholesale Dealers. Sole Manufacturers, C. JOST and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Church.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-6 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-6 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	,,	9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,,	400,000

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RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
,, 12 ,, 5 ,, p. a.
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Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a. compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

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The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

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CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden,		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	,,	16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.
,, J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2¼ ,, ,, minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
,, 1 Year	4½ ,,
,, 6 Months	4 ,,
,, 3 ,, ...	3½ ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:

19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

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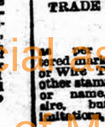

As per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on Sheet or Wire. Notice IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as name, which the Queen's Head Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations.

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Berndorf, in Austria, December 1903.

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A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARDESHIR'S

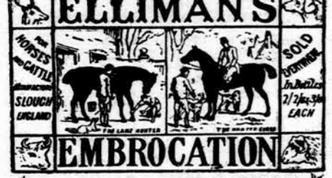
PRIZE DRAWING.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 13.

ARDESHIR'S PRIZE DRAWING took place this evening in the presence of a crowd of various nationalities. The hall was illuminated with electric lamps. About six o'clock in the evening Mr. Ardeshir and the members of the Drawing Committee presented themselves. Mr. Ardeshir thanked the ladies and gentlemen present for their kind support in his business and their appreciation of the articles supplied. Imitation, he continued, is the highest form of flattery. Many outside big merchants and petty shop-keepers had copied Ardeshir's scheme, but had failed completely for lack of printer's ink and because they were not widely known. Large advertisements were the only way to make a thing popular. When I first started, he said, the printer's bill ran to three figures, but now it is four figures. More than that there were the establishment expenses. The tickets, books and registers were put before the public for inspection and then the drawing commenced. The first prize of Rs. 2,000 fell to Ticket No. 81, held by Shamji Ramlal, Sarang Tarapon. The second prize of Rs. 200 fell to No. 666 held by Mansukhram Dalpatram Mehta, cotton merchant, Baroda. The third prize of Rs. 100 fell to No. 1200 held by Sirinbai Dinshawji Kapadia, Surat. An extra prize of Rs. 200 fell to No. 4044, held by Dhulabsingh Soorsingh, railway contractor, Ghaziabad. Many prize-winners were on the premises and were paid then and there. The remaining prizes were destributed all over India. Heavy rain fell during the evening, yet hundreds gathered in Ardeshir's premises indicating the attraction and public faith in the scheme. Refreshments were provided free and were supplied by the Temple Bar Hotel. People commenced registering their orders for the next drawing which will take place in the middle of November.

Horses, Dogs, Birds, Cattle

ELLIMAN'S



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For Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chilblains before Broken, Corns when Painful, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, &c.

Bottles 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-.

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ASTHMA of any stage or standing is cured outright by our Specific. R. S. Ashcroft, Esq., Howrah, writes:—"As I have already benefited by your Medicine, I shall not forget to recommend it to any of my friends who may be so unfortunate as to be attacked with ASTHMA." Price Rs. 5. One phial is generally sufficient in an ordinary case.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th inst, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Trimbak Parasram Street, near Goal Pitha, Packland Road, the following machinery of Mr. M. N. Kaverana's Workshop closing business, consisting of—

1 11-brake horse power oil engine, by R. Cundall and Sons, in working order.
4 lathes, 1 of 13 feet and 3 of 10 feet.
1 drilling machine hand and power.
1 planing machine about 6 feet table, by Whitworth.
1 shaping machine 4 1-2 feet, 14 inches stroke, by Newbolt.
Also sundry tools, shaftings, pulleys, podestals, dyes, and tape, table furniture, 1 rotary pump 3 inches suction, 1 water tank, 4 × 4 × 4 ft etc.
Also 1 vertical oil engine, 5 H. P. by Brown's Patent, in working order.
Also at 4 p.m., in the workshop of Messrs. Pandurung and Shapoorjee near Goal Pitha, Falkland Road, on Tramway Line—
1 horizontal oil engine 1½ H.-P., by Trusty, in working order.
1 vertical oil engine 3 H.-P., in working order.
The above is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN OLD NAGPADA STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th Inst at 4, p. m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Haji Siddik Haji Ibrahim and Ibrahim Haji Siddik, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Hawabai widow of Salley Mahomed Haji Elias deceased, the undermentioned landed property viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Fasendari land or ground containing by admeasurement 259 square yards or thereabouts together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B. Ward Nos. 2261-3262 and street Nos. 2-8-8-10, all which premises are situate at and on the North side of old Nagpada Street in the Talund of Bombay in the city and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Shaikh Enam Kulagnir, on or towards the west partly by the property of Hassum Hamin partly by the property of Meerza Fateh Mahomed bin Kalayakhan partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Memon Abba Essa, on or towards the North by the said sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the said old Nagpada Street or new Hengelpora street and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said executors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co. solicitors for the Executors or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th Inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, behind the Reservoir and near the Church, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, centre, chiffoniers, almirah, English bedsteads, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes presses, chest of drawers, best plate, ware, crockery and glassware, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, carpets, rich table ornaments, Chubb's iron safe on stand, chobdar cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., English ice box, 1 English cabriolette by Windover in good condition, etc., the property of H. B. PIKE Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, etc.
1 Blairsville Incubator.
1 lot letter copying books and copying ink bottles.
1 new acetylene gas plant with generator, piping, fittings, etc.
On account of the concerned—
210 cases each 4 doz. quarts Dutch Pilsener Beer.
50 cases each 8 doz. pints Dutch Pilsener Beer.
On account of the concerned—
O. C. J. and Co., 2 cases 7 doz. pith sun hats.
C. C. J. and Co., 2 cases 8 doz. pith sun hats.

AT 2 P.M.

Several ladies' and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 second-hand light victoria
1 second hand Victoria dog cart.
1 French polished office shigram
1 circular glass fronted brougham
2 sets patent leather double harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Alexandra House, near the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, by John Roberts, Wimbridge and others, plateware, crockery and glassware cottage piano, Gent's Beeston Humber first grade bicycle, lady's first grade Singer's bicycle, full-made cane chairs, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, windproof lamps, etc., the property of ALFRED MULL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 26th August, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 32, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p. m Messrs BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction, a their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong second-hand victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness,
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong English-built pony cart, by Windover, with rubber tyred bicycle wheels, in very good order.
1 bay Persian gelding, age rising 9, 15 hands, fast and willing saddle horse.
1 pair of Australian grey waelers, 16 hands, very serviceable going in single and double harness,

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder, opposite Bowen Methodist Episcopal Church, in Apollo Chambers, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved, household furniture, rich glass and crockery, and best plated-ware, drawing room suit, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyras, one handsome sweet toned cottage piano by S Rose and Co, marble-top dressing and wash hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, teakwood single and double bedsteads, musical box, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, English ice-box, baba perambulators, &c, &c, the property of Dr. F. E. PLACE.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY LARGE QUANTITY OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES RETURNED FROM SOMALILAND.

Under instructions from the Storekeeper-General, Supply and Transport Messrs BENNETT & Co. will on THURSDAY, the 1st and FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., each day, sell by Public Auction, at Holmett's Godown No. and T. Stores, Town Barracks Military Store Lane, Fort, near Messrs. Ward and Graham and Co.'s office, a very large quantity of serviceable and unserviceable stores returned from Somaliland consisting of white and black woollen blankets (new and old), jackets blouses, pagris, coats and trousers, (new and old) caps, ammunition boots, belts, mattresses and pillows, shirts, sleepers, curtains, rugs, socks napkins, waterproof sheets, tin ware buckets, large and small leather pieces, and leather skins, provision wines, iron tools and nails, large scales with weights, stoves, empty bottles, hoeliffs, glass and porcelain ware, ice-boxes, reading lamps, flags, condensed Milk &c, &c, too numerous to describe,

N.B.—Most of the articles are new and very useful and are not even unpacked.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 26th August, 1904.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
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For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury, Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company. Lincoln, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	£87 3-4	=	— 3 16
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-4	=	unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 1-2	=	do
5½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 15-16	=	+ 1-16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	26 3-8	=	+ 1-8
3 months' hance	26 1-4	=	+ 3-16
Spot in New York	57 3-8	=	+ 1-4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·25 1-2	=	— 1-2
Berlin	20·45 1-2	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4·85 1-8	=	do
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 per cent	=	do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 7-8 per cent	=	do
6 " " "	3 1-8 per cent	=	do
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	=	+ 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 per cent	=	unchanged
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	1 7-8 per cent	=	do
7 day market loans	2 per cent	=	do

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,00,000

Rs. 33·0	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 10·20	do	Bombay
Rs. 1·50	do	Madras

Rs. 45·60 At 1s. 4d.
Minimum rate received 29 per cent. Average rate 16·00.
Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 1·40	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. nil	do	Bombay
Rs. nil	do	Madras

Rs. 1·40 At 1s. 4 1-32d.
Minimum rate received 29 per cent. Average rate 16·03.
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 60,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 50,00,000
Extra allotments.—Bills on Bombay Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.
Extra allotments.—Bills on Madras, Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

METALS—
Copper Braziers 67·10.
Yellow metal 6 1-8.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 2 1-2 done.
WHEAT—
White Karachi 29/3-4 A.-S., sellers } dull
Red Karachi 29 1-2 A.-S, sellers }
RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 35 A.-S. sellers steady.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3-8

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	25·0
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow	27·3
Tone—firm.	

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats firmer, Manchester firm. Total sales 4,000. Spot 6·40+4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 7-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 400. Imports 5,000. Arrivals closed strong.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·01	5·83	5·71
+9	+10	+10
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·67	5·61	5·63
+9	+9	+9
Feb.-Mch.	Mch-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·63	5·61	5·64
+9	+9	+9

Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,000
Do. last year	200
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	2,000

In New York—
Spot 11·23) unchanged.
Futures, month of December 10·32 + 30
Do. do. March 10·05 + 43
In New Orleans—
Spot 11 + 3-3
Futures, month of Sept 10·51 + 33
Do. do. Dec. 10·35 + 37
Tone at close irregular.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 24th August, 1904:—

Cotton	356 bales.
Wheat	17,137 cwts.
Linseed	2,101 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	4,829 "
Gingellyseed	63 "
Poppyseed	1,932 "
Groundnuts	82 "
Castorseed	981 "
Rice	11,783 "
Myrabolams	12 "
Cottonseed	2,627 "
Mowraseed	3,277 "
Gram	832 "
Joowar	23,503 "
Maize	nil

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—		firm.
Estimated sales	bales	4,000
Imports	do	2,000

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·11	5·99	5·78
+7	+7	+7
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·73	5·70	5·69
+6	+6	+6
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April.-My.
5·69	5·70	5·70
+6	+6	+6

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIAN GOVT. COINS.

The following is the statement of Silver Operations at the Bombay Mint from 16th August to 22nd August :—In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.

RECEIPTS—	
Purchased silver	11
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin from Treasuries, &c	...
Native States coin	...
Total	11
COINAGE—	
New Rupees delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department	15
New Rupees made over to Native States	...
Total	15
BALANCE OF GOVT. BULLION AND COIN—	
New coin ready for delivery	5
Government Bullion	90*
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin	...
Total	95
COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.	
Receipts of Bullion for Dollar Coinage	...
Dollars Coined and paid over	...
Closing Balance of Bullion	...

* Exclusive of 101 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

The Bombay Government Gazette, August 25.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept is republished for general information:—Simla the 19th Aug.

The Govr General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur M Gerard as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay during the absence of Mr J G Bonsien.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Govind Balwant Laghate second class Subordinate Judge Karad and Patan is granted leave on medical certificate for one month with effect from the 3rd Aug.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of second class Subordinate Judges:—Mr Govind Balwant Laghate Subordinate Judge Karad and Patan on return from leave to be Subordinate Judge Nevasa and Shevgaon; Mr Pandurang Shridhar Pathak Subordinate Judge Nevasa and Shevgaon to be Subordinate Judge Nandurbar; Mr Ganesh Ramkrishna Datar Subordinate to be Subordinate Judge Karad and Patan; Mr Parvatishanker Manishanker Bhatt subordinate Judge Sangola and Malsiras to be Subordinate Judge Viramgaon and Mr Krishnaji Hari Kirkire Subordinate Judge Viramgaon to be Subordinate Judge Sangola and Malsiras.

Under the provisions of Rule 3 of the rules framed under sections 60 (r) and (t) of the Prisons Act 1894, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E F Serna to be a non-official visitor of the Subsidiary Jail Sholapur, vice Mr Shaik Baban Munshi deceased.

In modification of Govt Notification No 3251 dated the 23rd June it is notified that Mr S F Ellis third grade Asst Supt of Police, acted as Assit Supt of Police Karachi from the 22nd Feb to the 22nd March during the absence of Mr R L Mc Culloch on privilege leave.

The Govr in Council also pleased to appoint Mr S F Ellis to be Ast Supt of Police Karachi with effect from the 25th March.

With reference to Govt Notification No 4263 the 13th Aug constituting a second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Roha with effect from the 1st Sept the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Govind Krishna Kale Joint second class Subordinate Judge Mahad to be second class Subordinate Judge Roha.

H E in Council is further pleased to invest, under sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869, as amended sect 6 of Bombay Act I of 1900 Govind Krishna Kale, second class Subordinate Judge of Roha within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court of Roha as now fixed or as hereafter faltered by any notification for the time being in force under section 22A of the former Act with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C A Beyts I C S on return from leave to act as Manager Sind Incumbered Estates pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Hardasmal Uderomal B A on relief to act as sixth grade Depy Collector in Sind vice Mr Sheikh Sadik Ali Shah All preceding on leave pending further orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of sec 11 1 of the Aden Port Trust Act V of 1888 H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Commander C J C Kendall R I M S "Dalhousie" a Trustee of the Port of Aden vice Lieut A Rowand R I M resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT

Under the provisions of sec 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 license to solemnize marriages is hereby granted to the Rev John O'Brien of the Baptist Church Bombay.

The following appointments are made:—The Rev H Rountree on return from furlough to be Chaplain of the Camp Aden; The Rev E S J D'Alessio to be Chaplain of Ghorpuri; The Rev P G Tibbs on being relieved by the Rev E S J D'Alessio to be Chaplain of Deolali and the Rev H Mould on being relieved by the Rev P G Tibbs to be Chaplain of Steamer Point Aden.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BRAIDWOOD—August 21, at Narasaraopat, Kistna District, the wife of H L Braidwood, I C S, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m., Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 11-42m., 11-43a. Low water, 4-54m. 5-31a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Meeting, Motor Union of Western India, Royal Insurance Building, 5 p.m.
Bombay Teachers' Association, lecture by Mr. T. A. Savage, Alexandra High School, Fort, 5-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Black and White Minstrels.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane Mozambique Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s.s. Reichstag will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 30 p.m. to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. Umfali via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 and 9 p.m. to-morrow and on Sunday the 27th and 28th Inst.

A POLICEMAN DROWNED IN THE DOCKS.—At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest, relative to the death of Goolam Mahomed Ramji, a policeman, attached to the Bombay Police Force. The deceased was about thirty years of age and lived with his brother in Surti Moholla, Grant Road. On Wednesday night he was on duty at the Victoria Dock. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning another policeman, named Janoo Esoo doing duty at about two hundred paces from the post of the deceased heard a splash and a shout from some one that a man had fallen into the dock. Janoo ran to the place and saw the water disturbed and the police turban, which the deceased used to wear, floating on the surface of the water. The place was dragged and the body of the deceased was recovered in about fifteen minutes, Life was extinct. It was in evidence that the deceased was a sleepy man and was fined on one occasion for his sleepiness. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SUICIDE OF A PARSI STUDENT.—At Mazagaon yesterday, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Narishah Manockji Moos, a Parsi youth, aged fifteen, who lived with his parents at Dockyard Road, Mazagaon and who had been reported missing from home since Monday last. The evidence showed that on Monday morning last, the father scolded the deceased for his indifference to his studies and told him it was no use spending any money in sending him to school. He also asked his wife to go to school and see if the boy regularly attended there. At this the lad appeared to be very much affected and left the house in a temper. Subsequently the mother found the deceased's books lying on the table and her suspicions having been aroused, she looked over them and discovered a letter in the handwriting of the deceased. In that letter the deceased expressed his determination to commit suicide on account of the rebukes given to him by his father. The Police were informed and they dragged the Nabab's tank at Mazagon on the supposition that the deceased must have committed suicide by drowning himself in it. This operation was continued for three days but without success. Ultimately the body rose to the surface of the water yesterday morning and was identified as that of the deceased. A verdict of suicide was returned by the Jury.

MR. K. R. CAMA'S MASONIC JUBILEE.—A meeting of Lodge Rising Star of Western India was held on Wednesday evening at the Freemasons' Hall, Ravelin Street, with the object of congratulating Mr. K. R. Cama on his attaining the jubilee of his Masonic life. There were present several prominent Masons under both the Constitutions, European and native. Mr. Manek R. Setna moved the resolution congratulating Mr. Cama, and in doing so sketched Mr. Cama's Masonic career from the year 1854, when he was made a Freemason. Amongst Mr. Cama's contemporaries were men like the late Mr. C. N. Cama, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the late Mr. P. H. Cama, the founder of the Cama Hospital on the Esplanade, Mr. Nowrojee Fardoonjee, Mr. S.S. Bengalee Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E., Sir P. M. Mehta, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, etc. The Hon. Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar seconded the proposition, and it was supported by Shums-ul-Ulama Jivanjee J. Modi, who referred to the memorial volume which he was going to edit to commemorate Mr. K. R. Cama's Masonic jubilee. Congratulations were then offered to Mr. Cama on behalf of the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, and the District Grand Lodge, and several Lodges. The proceedings close after recording the same.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

SUGARCANE.

THE first general memorandum on the surgarcane crop of the season 1901-05, states:—

The area under sugarcane should be greater than last year as there appears to be a considerable addition in the United Provinces which is roughly estimated at 10 per cent. Elsewhere the area seems stationary or declining. The season has been so far generally very favourable.

The provincial reports are summarised below:—In Bengal the success of the sugarcane crop depends a good deal on occasional showers being obtained during the dry season, mainly from January to June, as it enables cultivators to do the sowing without artificial irrigation and to grow the coarser varieties of sugarcane afterwards also without irrigation. These were very nearly the conditions that prevailed throughout the province, so that, on the whole, the season was very favourable during sowing and the first period of the growing stage of the crop. The normal area under sugarcane is now estimated at 690,300 acres and the actual area sown this year at 645,100 acres against 646,400 acres in the previous year. Notwithstanding this favourable character of the season the tendency towards shrinkage of area under this crop which has been noticed for a few years seems to continue. The district officers' returns work up to a general outturn of 92 per cent. of a normal crop for the whole province, but considering the specially favourable character of the season an outturn of 95 per cent seems probable. In the United Provinces the weather at sowing time was favourable, and an area larger than the very low area of last year seems to have been placed under this crop. The excess is at present estimated at 10 per cent, but this estimate is necessarily highly conjectural; exact figures will be known in December next. The crop is reported to have suffered no injury from any cause, germination was good, hot winds were this year less severe than usual and the supply of water for irrigation was sufficient. The rain which fell in the third week of June, was very opportune and greatly benefited the cane crop. Prospects so far are there-fore uniformly excellent. The rain has, however, been more or less continuous for the last four weeks and the estimate of yield is liable to alteration should the remainder of the season prove unfavourable. In the Panjab the total estimated area sown with sugarcane is 312,100 acres, against 303,300 acres estimated at the same period of last year and an actual area for that year of 321,200 acres. The rainfall in March was sufficient and consequently the normal area has been sown in most districts. Good rain in February and March has led to an increase of 21 per cent in the unirrigated area in Ambala. An all-round decrease of 8 per cent in Jullundhar is ascribed to a preference given to cotton resulting from the high prices of last year. Owing to plague, sown areas have contracted by 31 and 71 per cent in Ludhiana and Gujranwala respectively. The crop is reported to be in poor condition in Sialkot on account of the lateness of the monsoon. In the North-West Frontier Province heavy rain in March rather interfered with sowing in Peshawar where a cold and wet winter much retarded the cutting and pressing of last year's crop and the total area sown is estimated at 24,800 acres or 9 per cent below the area actually sown last year. The decrease is confined to the chief cane growing district of Peshawar elsewhere the area is unchanged. The canal irrigation on which the crop depends has been so far satisfactory and the prospects of the crop are good.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE SORROWS OF AN A.D.C.

THE question 'What are the duties of an A.D.C.?' has puzzled me considerably since I was selected for that post by his Excellency the Governor of Fanning Island. It appears to me that almost everything is included, from receiving Royalty to soothing the temper of an angry cook. I am supposed to look nice, to have every social quality, to be a good judge of horses, to look after the servants, understand the dairy, answer letters, attend his Excellency wherever he goes, attend her Excellency wherever she goes, to be perpetually amiable and obliging to their Excellencies' daughter, to take her riding or driving, to play tennis with her, to teach her billiards (she cannot hit the ball at either game), to be on the spot whenever I am wanted, arrange the menu for the dinner-parties, make out lists of people to be asked, keep the accounts, attend to the telephone (the bell rings all day), &c., &c., I am hourly waiting to be asked to milk the cows or help the scullerymaid; no new duty would surprise me.

There is another Aide-de-Camp, I may as well remark in parenthesis; but he is more of a hindrance than a help, for what he does is generally wrong and has to be done again, and so everyone has formed the habit of coming to me when anything is required.

At balls I see other men looking at me in envy (I certainly do look rather well in my uniform), but they little know my trials. I watch them dancing with any girl they choose whilst I have either to be in attendance on their Excellencies or to dance with their daughter, I should not mind the latter so much if she were not hopelessly plain and if she did not always tread on my patent-leather boots and complain of my awkwardness when her dress catches in my spurs. She is so forgetful, too. The other day I had to give her my best handkerchief because she had forgotten hers, and instead of showing a sense of gratitude for the rest of the afternoon she was quite angry because I had not told her that her hat was crooked. As it happened, I had not seen it and if I had told her she would have resented my interference. That is just like a woman. You never know how they will take things, or what they will do next: they say they like to be told if their dress is not as it should be; but try it the next time you see one of those extraordinary capes hanging out and see how they will receive it.

Her Excellency is one of those people who never do an unpleasant thing if they can help it. Her one desire is to please; she could not do or say an actually disagreeable thing (except to the Staff), so she gets someone else to do it for her—that someone else is, of course, the A. D. C.

"Tell the cook I shall give him warning next time he puts onion flavouring into the curry; I have told him of it before" is the sort of order I am given, and I am afterwards questioned closely as to what I have said.

Her Excellency never scolds the servants—she is all amiability to everyone; but all the time she is considering the violent reproofs that are to be administered to them—through me.

His Excellency is very absent-minded, and never thinks of anything but his books and private hobbies.

"Do just as you think best, and don't bother me," is his invariable answer when he is questioned. Later on he says in an absent-minded way. "It might have been better if you had consulted me on that point."

It happened thus at our first State dinner-party. "I am very busy now; I leave it entirely to your judgment," he replied, when I consulted him as to the placing of the guests, for, as everyone knows, the Fanning Islanders think a great deal of precedence. I did my best and placed them as I thought correctly, but everything went wrong. I found the Admiral's wife should have gone in before the General's lady. The slighted one was obviously furious, and refused to speak to her unfortunate partner, the Premier, a large red-faced man. I do not know if it was spite that made him ask for a cigar in an aggressively loud voice when the cigarettes were handed. If so it succeeded in annoying me, for it delayed everyone, and when the gentlemen at last entered the drawing-room her Excellency looked at me in anything but an encouraging manner. As if it were my fault? I forgave her, however, for she had been struggling with a mayoress resplendent in a light-brown wig and diamonds, and I could see that she had been sorely tried. Not even my arduous efforts to make the guests talk softened her attitude towards me. The Islanders sat in rows, some so nervous that they were speechless, their necks drawn tightly together as though they were afraid of taking up too much room, and their hands clasped convulsively in their laps. Others, to show how thoroughly they were used to Viceregal Circles, talked and laughed loudly, displaying a patronising cordiality of manner towards everyone, whilst many husbands sat by their wives all the evening, to the exasperation of their Excellencies.

I had to keep my eyes on the Leader of the Opposition, for, having watched the fluids he had consumed during dinner, I felt apprehensive as to what he might be saying to the Bishop's wife, whose expression boded no good. I was moving to her relief when my attention was arrested by a whispered conversation between the Mayor and one of the county-court judges.

"I tell you it couldn't have been good, or they wouldn't have had it in a jug."

"How do you mean?" asked the judge with interest.

"Why, if it hadn't been cheap stuff they would have had it in the bottle, so that we could see the brand. It was only because they didn't want us to know what it was that they put it in a glass jug."

I passed on, sick at heart, for I realised that they were discussing our best champagne—Pol Roger 1884.

At last the guests rose to go, and we were free to express our relief.

"Why did you not ask me before arranging the table?" was his Excellency's first remark to me. "It could have told you that the Navy takes precedence of the Army."

"But, sir, I——" I began, only to be cut short by her Excellency exclaiming irritably:

"What made you stay so long in the dining-room after we had left? I told you to catch his Excellency's eye to make him move; you know he never remembers these things."

"I am very sorry, but the Premier——"

"I Wonder why you engaged such awful-looking waiters; I never saw such creatures," interrupted their Excellencies' daughter.

"I did not engage them; Captain Smithies——" (naming the Other A.D.C.)

"My dear fellow, you never seemed to notice I was trying to attract your attention to the amount of wine the Leader of the Opposition was taking; it was really your business to put a check on him," said Captain Smithies, strolling up.

I turned away and took a brandy-and-soda. I could not trust myself to speak in the presence of ladies at that moment.

Soon after, tired out, we went up to bed. I had however, hardly closed my eyes when there came a tapping at my door.

"Who's there?" I exclaimed, jumping up and lighting a candle.

"Excuse me, sir, Miss Rose" (that is the daughter) "says there is a large spider in her room and would you be so good as to kill it for her?"

There is nothing I hate so much as killing insects; but it is one of my many duties for Miss Rose has a perfect mania about creepy-crawly things as she calls them.

We often have to go into the interior of the island to hold receptions. All the arrangements are of course made by me and I have to carry the piles of wraps always considered necessary by the Viceregal party even in this tropical climate. The particular journey I am writing about had gone off pretty well. His Excellency went to sleep most of the time and so I could not ask about many of the details it was necessary for me to know and her Excellency kept me occupied defending myself against various little recriminations.

When the train began to slacken its speed, his Excellency woke up, and putting on his hat, craned out of the window in the silly way people always will when a train slows down. It was very windy, and a strong gust blew the hat off and it went careering down the line. Horror and consternation reigned in the State car.

"Why did you let—" began her Excellency; but she stopped, for even she realised that I had no control over my chief's actions.

"I cannot get out without a hat," said his Excellency looking at mine fixedly.

There was nothing for it but to say, "Will you take mine, sir?"

"Thanks, my dear fellow; but what will you do? Still, I suppose I must. Thanks again," and he put my best hat upon his head.

It was none too soon, for the train was stopping at the station and we could see flags flying and a large and expectant crowd waiting, headed by the Mayor in his gorgeous robes.

"You can't stand in this blazing sun without a hat," said her Excellency decisively; "you will get a sunstroke." (She occasionally exhibits much motherly concern about me.) "You must put your handkerchief on your head. Am I not right, Ted?" and she looked at his Excellency in such a manner that he could only acquiesce.

"Excuse me, but I would rather not; I don't mind the sun in the least—in fact I rather like it," I exclaimed hurriedly, thinking of facing all those expectant eyes in such a ridiculous head-dress.

My pleadings were in vain. Their Excellencies insisted on my covering my head before we stepped on to the platform. Miss Rose was laughing immoderately at what she said was my "absurd appearance," and an audible titter ran round the crowd.

Hot and ashamed, I faced it defiantly, when to my horror I say Mabel Griffiths laughing more heartily than anyone else. My heart stood still for I knew that the hope the realisation of which had seemed more than possible was from that moment doomed.

It is wonderful what a woman will stand from a man he may ill-treat her, disgrace her, be even a criminal and she will forgive him but that he should appear ridiculous in her eyes, and, worse still, in the eyes of others, is more than she can tolerate. And so it proved in my case.

A kind person afterwards lent me a white umbrella, but it was of no avail, and my hopes were for ever shattered.

There is an absense of pathos in the whole affair that is most distressing to me. The satisfaction of being a melancholy example of blighted affection is denied me by that tinge of the ludicrous. Her Excellency tells me consolingly that when one is young ridicule is far more painful than when one grows older. She may be right but I do not gather much comfort from it. If I had realised what was before me never never would I have been an A.D.C. If those friends who envied me my appointment had only known of the troubles I have had how thankful they would be for the barrack routine which they considered so dull compared with my lot.

One lives and learns. May this prove a warning to aspiring young A.D.C.'s!—A.D.C. in the "Westminster Gazette."

THE LEVIATHAN DAMAGED.

ANCHORED ON A ROCKY SHELF.

The damaged cruiser Leviathan arrived in the Hongkong Harbour on July 29 from Yungching bay She made fast to No. 4 buoy and remained tied up until shortly after ten o'clock on July 30, when she left the buoy and proceeded to the Kowloon docks, No. 1 dock had been reserved for her reception by the Admiralty, and by 11.30 she was safely inside.

When the Leviathan was in dock a representative of the 'China Mail' went aboard to ascertain the reason for her unexpected return to Hongkong. Several officers were questioned and from what they could be induced to say of the affair it appears that during the previous week the cruiser was in the vicinity of Weihaiwei and on Saturday and Sunday was anchored in Yungching Bay, between forty and fifty miles distant from Weihaiwei. She had been at her anchorage for about 40 hours, when all on board were considerably surprised to find that she was bumping on the rocks. The chart showed that there was about nine fathoms of water in the portion of the bay in which the Leviathan was anchored, but on soundings being taken rocks were discovered at a depth of from four to five fathoms. Evidently the boat had been coming into contact with the rocks for some time, and as soon as that fact was ascertained she was at once taken into safer waters. The extent of the damage sustained could not, at the time, be discovered, but it became evident that it was considerable from the fact that water was being made pretty freely. Her second bottom is said to be almost full of water and it is believed that the damage to her plates extends for about 200 feet along her starboard side.

The vessel came to Hongkong under her own steam at a rate of about 14 1-2 knots per hour, the difference to her steaming power, as a result of the accident, being a reduction of over a knot per hour.

The rock on which the Leviathan struck has been named by the crew Leviathan rock.

GROUSE POACHERS AND THEIR METHODS.

THE USE OF FLINT.

AMONG the many interesting articles in the current issue of the "County Gentleman" is one on Grouse Poaching by "Dalton." Here is an extract showing the wily method adopted by the depredators. Grouse says the writer are not easy to gather together by means of artificial food supplies laid down or scattered in any particular spot but there is one thing they are ever engaged in searching after, and this is grit. Grit—flint or otherwise—is more necessary to grouse than any of other game birds, because of the tough nature of their feed. Without grit they are perfectly unable to masticate the heather shoots and it begins to be doubly needed about the end of the summer, when the heather has nearly ceased growing, and tender, easily digested shoots are becoming more rare. At such a period the grouse begin to feel the want of grit, and too many of our moors lack the right sort of thing.

This explains the liking of the grouse for frequenting roads running through a moor. It is generally thought that they are there for the purpose

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUG. 26, 1904.

SOME LITTLE KNOWN FACTS.

THE report of the Board of Scientific Advice to India, to which we referred the other day, gives us some remarkable data among other information, as to the meteorological observations which are conducted in this country, brief summaries of which are presented daily to the readers of the prominent journals. The number of observatories which furnish meteorological data in India is 240 of which 190 are maintained by the Government of India, the others being supported by Native States. Of these, seven are provided with autograph recording instruments; thirty-eight record three times a day, while the remainder record at eight o'clock every morning. Rainfall is registered at 2,400 stations in addition to these. Information of the amount, distribution and time of occurrence of the snowfall is obtained in the Himalayan and Afghan mountain area, while mountain meteorology is also observed in the observatory on the summit of Dodabetta peak, 8,640 feet above sea-level in Southern India. During the past official year with which the report deals, the information obtained at all these was on the whole fairly complete, whilst that obtained from Chamba and Bushahr, through officers of the Forest Department, from the Meteorological Reporter, Kashmir State, and from the district officers of Kangra and of the frontier districts, is pronounced to have been of especial accuracy and value. Daily weather reports, illustrated by charts, were issued for the whole of India, at Simla—where they could be of least practical value—and for Simla also, much too late to be of that value. Daily press telegrams were sent to sixteen officials and twelve newspapers, including ourselves. Storm warnings were also despatched, but these too usually came after, not before, all danger was past. Flood warnings were also sent to places interested. Officers warned send in a brief return of warnings received and whether timely or satisfactory, and of these out of 45 officers, 41 found them timely and satisfactory, Balasore found they were delayed, while Rawalpindi, and the right and left banks of the Indus pronounced them not to have arrived in time to be of much practical value.

Sections of the report refer to the mineral wealth of the country. Among the questions of economic importance taken up during the survey of the Dhar forest, the rich iron ores which form fault-breccias received attention, but the main and at present insuperable difficulty in connection with the development of these ores on a large scale is the absence of mineral fuel. Manganese ores are found to be widely distributed as a cementing material in the course conglomerate at the base of the Lameta series. These and some other minerals of possible value are now being analysed in the laboratory. Investigations were made by an officer of the Geological Survey in the Dargoti State, north-east of Simla, to report on a lode of galena, regarded by the State officials as possibly valuable. His observations supported by the assays made, show that the ore-body is neither rich enough nor large enough for successful exploitation. Efforts have been devoted to the discovery of water in certain localities in the neighbourhood of Quetta to ascertain the possibility of obtaining a supply of artesian water, and points have been selected where boring tests will be undertaken by the local authorities. During the survey of the Dhar forest, attention was given to the question of water supply, the Nemanpur Pargana being unfavourably situated in that respect. Nearly the whole of the pargana is in the condition of a terrace situated at an altitude intermediate between that of the deep Narbada valley to the south, and much loftier Malwa plateau to the north. The flatness of the terrace is remarkable and is explained by its representing an ancient cretaceous peneplain of hard Bijawar and Vindhyan rocks, once more brought to light owing to the denudation of the easily weathered, over lying Lameta rocks. Water courses are scarce and develop into gorges which gradually become deeper as they approach the Narbada. In many cases the stream-beds get lost in "swallow-holes" and the whole plateau is thus drained so effectively that it is very difficult to obtain any water during the driest part of the year, notwithstanding the fairly abundant rainfall.

The region investigated was never occupied by a strictly agricultural people for that very reason and since the abandonment of the iron mines consequent on the importation of cheaper foreign metal, the district has been practically deserted. The sinking of deep wells is said to be too costly and too uncertain to be recommended wherefore dams and small canals will probably be provided. On the subject of mines, the Chief-Inspector reports that from mines worked under the Act, coal accounts for nearly ninety per cent. of the mineral output and of this, mines in Bengal contribute ninety-two per cent. Two coal-fields in the Central Provinces and two in Upper-Burma are being prospected. Mica is the mineral next to coal in importance; manganese ores are being actively worked in Madras and in the Central Provinces. From mines not working under the Act, gold is the most important product, salt coming next, and clay, coal and petroleum following. Coal employs 64 per cent. of the total mining population against eighteen on the gold-fields. The gold product, however, is valued at 296 lakhs of rupees and coal at 219 lakhs. Salt to the value of 48 lakhs is taken, clay 41 lakhs, petroleum 32 lakhs and saltpetre 29 lakhs. Under "Applied Zoology," we came across some little-known facts which are acceptable. It appears that investigations have been made throughout the year on the subject of insects that injuriously affect forest trees. The issue of a series of circulars, dealing with the general appearance and method of work, the natural history and habits and the remedies against prominent insect pests, has been initiated. During a plague of grass-hoppers, an officer of the Veterinary Department, as the result of investigations, was able to make suggestions which the local authorities consider to be of great value. An endeavour is also being made to ascertain how many kinds of insects producing commercial lac exist in India, information of this point being all that is now required of the Reporter on Economic Products on the subject. Wherever it is possible to pry officers of one department or another are set to work to do so, and in a short time there will no longer be any secret hidden from us.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

THE easy defeat of the Presidency by the Parsees in the first of the two big annual matches will not perhaps be regarded as altogether unexpected, but the wretched display given by them with the bat will come as an unpleasant shock to those who, looking at the strength of the team on paper, were prepared for something better. It is now twelve years since these matches were instituted, but never before have the Presidency been so hopelessly outplayed as this year. Totals of 48 and 40 point to the bowlers having been absolutely unplayable, and such was the case, the state of the wicket affording them so much assistance, especially on the second day, that batsmen like Greig, Meherhomji and H. D. Kanga could do nothing at all with it. We do not wish to make excuses for the poor display given by the Presidency, but it is only fair to state that they had all the worst of the wicket which throughout favoured the bowlers. In a match in which the bowlers held the upper hand from start to finish, the batting triumphs were necessarily few and only four men can be said to have distinguished themselves at all. These were Colabawalla, H. D. Kanga, Pavri, and Saklatwalla. Colabawalla, who was batting for nearly two and a quarter hours in the second innings of the Parsees, had the distinction of carrying his bat right through the innings, and played a most patient game. The other three made their runs in good style, but further comments on the batting are not necessary. The bowlers had, except for a brief period on the first day, things entirely their own way, and in Coombs' success, it is pleasant to reflect, there was at least one redeeming feature in the performance of the Presidency. He took eight wickets for 32 runs in the second innings of the Parsees, which is the best feat with the ball ever accomplished by a European in the whole series of these matches. His figures for the match—11 wickets for 83 runs—too were remarkably good and will bear comparison with those in any previous match. Mehta and Bulsara, who bowled unchanged throughout the match for the Parsees, had wonderfully good figures, the former taking 9 wickets for 36 runs and the latter eight wickets for 43 runs. These two bowlers have for years been the mainstay of the Parsee attack, but the first-named has certainly never before met with anything like the same success. The Parsees have now beaten the Presidency three years in succession at Bombay, and their last victory has placed them one ahead of the Presidency in the matter of wins. The Presidency totals of 48 and 40, we should mention, are the third and second smallest respectively ever compiled in these matches, the smallest total also having been made by the Presidency some years ago when they were dismissed for 33.

THE PROSPECTS OF SCARCITY.

WITH the celebration of Cocoanut Day when the monsoon is supposed to have almost run its course in a season which has been marked by a considerable deficiency of rainfall in Western India, the latest agricultural reports present a serious aspect. Independent accounts from Gujerat have prepared us for a period of scarcity, and the authorities have already begun to get their famine relief agencies in train so that there may be no delay in their application when the pinch comes to be actually felt. Later rains may considerably improve the situation, but it seems certain that as a result of the present deficiency of rainfall, scarcity will be experienced over a large area of the Presidency. The official reports for the week ended on Tuesday show that there is no district in the Presidency where more rain is not urgently wanted. For the most part the standing crops are reported to be in good condition, but in not a few areas they are suffering, while in many talukas sowing and transplanting have been altogether retarded by the absence of sufficient moisture. In the Ahmedabad district the maximum rainfall for the season has been just over eleven inches, and that only at Modasa, where the crops are reported to be good. Elsewhere bajri, jowari, rice and cotton are suffering. The conditions in the district of the Gujerat capital seem to be typical of those throughout the Province, though Kaira, Broach, and Surat have had even less rain than Ahmedabad. In the Konkan with its heavier rainfall, more moisture is required everywhere except in the Salsette, Murbad and Bada talukas and Mokhads petha of Thana and the Kholapur and Uran pethas of Kolaba. The added peril of locusts remains in the Konkan and Deccan districts, the measures taken to destroy the "hoppers" not having yet been entirely successful. The symptoms of scarcity are already visible in parts of the Deccan. The fodder supply is reported to be getting scanty in the Khandesh district, parts of Nasik and Ahmednagar. So far the cattle are generally in good condition, but the Nasik officials report that agricultural stock is insufficient in parts of Baglan taluka, while the Ahmednagar report states that cattle are in fair condition except in parts of six talukas, which means that generally in that district the condition of the stock is declining. In Poona the fodder supply is sufficient, but the cattle are being sent to the western portion of the district, the eastern parts suffering from the want of rain. The fodder supply is decreasing in parts of Sholapur and the quantity of stock is insufficient. Prices of food grains and cattle fodder are generally stationary, but in some of the districts they are beginning to rise.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

THE mortality returns for the past week show a slight decline compared with those for the preceding seven days. The hebdomadal return for the period up to Tuesday last, gives a total of 628 deaths, or a mortality rate of 42·08 per thousand against 662 and a rate of 44·36. The figures, however, continue to be less satisfactory than those of last year, for in the corresponding week twelve months ago the death rate was 38·93 per thousand. A fact to be noted is that the fatal cases of cholera were considerably fewer than in the preceding week, being twelve against thirty-four. The epidemic is, however, by no means done with, for the daily statistics of the city's mortality tells us that the next weekly report will show a greater number of deaths from cholera than the one under notice. Plague continues low, though there were fifty deaths from this disease as against forty-four in the previous seven days. In this respect the health of the city is greatly improved, compared with its condition at the same time last year. There were 76 deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery last week, a decrease of six on the previous week's total, and there was a decline in the total mortality from respiratory diseases. In other respects the vital statistics present a normal appearance. There were 399 births registered, a slight increase on the preceding figure and an advance of nearly a hundred over the number registered at the same period last year.

THE Government of India recently purchased Kennedy House estate, Simla, for Rs. 1,20,000, with a view to the erection of public offices upon it as the new Civil Secretariat buildings cannot accommodate all the various minor departments. A small Committee has been formed to consider the exact amount of additional accommodation required before building operations are undertaken. Kennedy House, as it stands, is quite unsuitable for offices and is in rather a dilapidated state.

A PROCLAMATION in the Bombay "Government Gazette" states that it is proposed to declare that the local area included within the Municipal limits of Prakasha in the Shahada Taluka of the Khandesh District shall cease to be a Municipal District. The reason for this proposal is that the town is small and of no commercial importance; that the revenue is small, and there is no means or likelihood of increasing it; and that the balance left after deducting the charges on account of education and office establishment is too small to permit of the effective and advantageous working of a Municipality.

THE United Provinces "Gazette" contains an acknowledgment by the Lieutenant-Governor of works of public utility constructed at their own expense by private individuals during the year 1903-04. The outlay upon such works amounted to Rs. 1,81,325, and in all 41 works were constructed, more than half the number being pucca wells, varying in cost from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000. Of the larger works Musammat Gomli Bibi, widow of the late Rai Bahadur Partab Chand, of Phulpur, Allahabad, constructed a pucca tank on the Jaunpur road at a cost of half a lakh; Santokhi Lal of Cawnpore, spent Rs. 30,000 on a tank, a well and accommodation for travellers at Sachendi; H. H. the Maharaja of Benares spent a quarter of a lakh on a tank at Tangra, Ralhupur; and Jairam Das, of Saharanpur, a similar amount on a dharamsala at Hardwar.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 23rd August was 628, giving a death-rate of 42·08 per annum per thousand as against 581 the corresponding period of last year, and 973 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 57 died from fevers; 50, plague; 1, small-pox; 1, measles; 12, cholera; 3, leprosy; 63, phthisis; 49, diseases of the nervous system; 128, affections of the respiratory organs; 48, diarrhœa; 28, dysentery; 41, still-born; 89, old age and debility; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 27; Brahmin, 14; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 303; Hindu low caste, 80; Musalman, 136; Parsee, 23; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 24; Eurasian, 0; European, 6; Negro-African, 1; Buddhist, 1; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 399 as against 300, the corresponding period of last year, and 292, the average over the past five years.

As an explanation of the general decline in bank deposits, Mr. Cecil F. Parr, presiding at the half-yearly meeting of Parr's Bank, said less work and less wages doubtless accounted for much of it. But the great and growing prevalence of betting among the labouring classes was answerable for a good deal of it, just as Stock Exchange gambling was answerable for much of the present financial prostration amongst the upper classes.

FOR complicity in a murder committed ten years ago, the third trial of Signor Palizzolo and others has just concluded at Florence in the acquittal of the accused. The trial lasted over ten months and the former trials have been almost equally long in duration. The great interest of the case lay in the alleged interference of the Mafia, a Secret Society, with the course of justice. The two previous trials proved abortive owing to the strong suspicion that certain witnesses had been intimidated.

MOST of us know by this time that it is hardly possible to plumb the debts of human credulity, writes a home paper, but really Rosalie Cooper would be very hard to beat in any credulity competition. She is a domestic servant, who, casually meeting Arthur de Reya, struck up an acquaintance with him and proceeded to "walk out" with him. In the finish, as the result of one fairy-tale and another, he got her to lend him £124, made up out of (a) The whole of her savings; (b) Money borrowed from friends and relatives; and (c) Nine months' salary advanced by an obliging mistress. This ingenious gentleman was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour, which in the circumstances seems a remarkable light sentence—particularly as it will take the poor credulous girl three years hard labour to save enough money to pay off what she owes. The fairy-tales were indeed remarkable. There was a photograph showing him in captivity in Morocco; but the real stroke of inspiration (for so it proved) was a Port Arthur Syndicate, which wanted a little financing. The idea was to have a "sporting cruise tempered by bombardment." A ship was to be chartered, with an old blockade-runner as skipper, which was then to sail "with the deliberate intention of looking for adventures, with the remote possibility of perishing in the attempt." There were to be fifteen of these dare-devil passengers, who were to pay 150 guineas each, lured on by this fancy picture of what was in store for them: Once out of the Bay we may call at points on the Algerian and Morrocan coasts for a trip into the interior for lion shooting. If the passengers wish it there will be a trip up the Nile after crocodile, and, finally, big game shooting in Ceylon and jungle sport in India. I should not be at all surprised if we do not wind up at Port Arthur with a front seat at all the bombardments. The passengers can do what they like, decision being by ballot." The only person this impressed was the only person it was intended to impress—poor Rosalie, who was induced to part with her £124. What a pity that all this imagination should be wasted! How admirably it would equip a melodramatist or a shocker-writer!

FOREIGN SPOTS TO TOUCH.

VITTEL IN THE VOSGES.

[BY CHARLES DAWBARN.]

VITTEL, in the Vosges, suggests the eastern frontier of France, the Blue Alsatian Mountains of our youth. But the eye wanders round the horizon vainly in search of these picturesque peaks that put such cruel bounds to national aspirations, with western face looking upon soil wrung from "la patrie and downward torrents gathering waters for the now stranger river. There is more than political geography in this blue line against the clouds: there are sentiment and patriotism intermixed. These things are thirty years gone by, but the spirit lives, and to-day the moderate-minded and almost dispassionate observer says, "Why not neutralise the strip between Vosges and Rhine, the new boundary of the old?" Of course, it can never be, but the thought has fascination in it. But the Vosges, the real Vosges, are not insight from Vittel. You have to go to Epinal, twenty miles as the crow flies, to come in touch with their rocky spits. The main range is forty miles away. Vittel shelters among the foot-hills. The country is softly undulating—nothing mountainous in it. The village itself lies in an amphitheatre of hills, "a pan" as they would call it in South Africa. The ridges writes Mr. Charles Dawbarn in the "Pall Mall Gazette," are clothed with woods that make the aspect human and kindly, that soften the glare on the hill side, this afternoon, resting the eye gratefully from the staring white patches of the harvested fields. Poplars stand up in solitary line upon this green girdle of the hills connecting wood with wood; melancholy and unsociable trees, they always seem as if their duty were to outpost the waste places and never to commingle with their fellows in the cool depths of the forest lands. Southward the hills dip to mere rolling country, and here are stretches of mother earth, golden brown, chequered with squares of wheat and root-crop, out of which latter rise a covey of partridges with a heavy whirr. It is cool to walk in the pine woods that spread a bright green mantle over the hard baked northern slopes. Pines thrive in this country better than any other species, they say, and they offer handsome return as a speculation. For eight or ten years they seem to make no progress, their roots being injured by the cracking earth; after that they gather strength and beauty, luxuriating in a wealth of cones.

The wood dominates the golf-ground, fair with promise for the future, when green and bunker have been placed with expert skill. Till then, Vittel is golfless. That, however, is not to say that she has no sports. There is, for instance, the racecourse lying at the feet of the pine-clad slopes. A splendid sight indeed, second to none in the provinces of France—at least so Prince Murat says, and he is no mean judge. Its inaugural day came in the middle of the month—two days' sport, in fact—which attracted all the country round and more besides. Over the hill, marking the farther boundary of the course, raced the obstacle jumpers, as pretty a sight as any ground in France provides. So Vittel is well launched in sports, if one includes pigeon-shooting and tennis a track for bicycles and motor-cars, a ground for croquet, and a hundred plans for future installations. Between the fir plantation and the race-course lies a broad belt of sheltering wood filled with hazel and with blackthorn. Said a distinguished Irishman who walked therein the other day: "If my countrymen were here, there would be no blackthorn left."

Vittel has a stranger sound to most English ears. Its neighbour has a wider name, Contrexeville, known, just as Vittel is and will be, for its medicinal waters. These are much akin in quality, though Vittel has less of sulphate of lime and more of magnesia than its sister town, separated by some three miles only, two of which can be compassed through the woods. There are also Martigny, Plombieres, and Bourbonneles-Bains in the neighbourhood, all possessing springs of renown in certain maladies. In Vittel they cure the gout and expel the uric acid associated with that and other painful complaints. Persons suffering from diabetes and Bright's disease have found new roads to health and alleviation. It is difficult to say in what the curative properties of the water consist. It contains the essential salts of pure water, and something besides, which escapes the analyst and yet brings about the cure. It is the regular treatment, the calm and repose of the place, the earliness of the hours, and the moderation of eating that are responsible, perhaps, as much as the water. Moreover, the Vittel cure belongs to the new school which has set its face against the drastic remedies of Carlsbad and even of Vichy. It is the gentler method nowadays for gentler constitutions. The stronger waters of the German spas are the legend of the three-bottle days when men's ills had to be conjured with large mineral doses. But gout has grown more benign or at least more generalised and with the change has gone the necessity of lowering waters, whose continued application may, in driving out one evil, let in another. In Vittel you may push the treatment to six or seven litres a day without a thought of serious harm, though naturally, it would be an extreme case that would demand it. At Contrexeville there is the story of a man who drank twenty litres or sixty glasses a day, out of contempt for the doctors. He was no worse for it in his general health and his particular malady was exercised. Such mildly alkaline waters readily lend themselves, of course, to table use, and the Grande Source at Vittel is bottled by the million. It is a growing story, like the visitors list. In 1883 there were 95,000 bottles, and last year the export had grown to four millions. Likewise, for one stranger in 1882, there are now five—some four thousand in all. In its social aspects Vittel is as gracious as its scenery. Amongst its water-drinkers are to be counted some of the best and oldest names in France; indeed, its society in its quietude and refinement has little in common with the noisier centres, where the cure goes hand in hand with the sights and sounds of a big town. It is this outward glance over hills and dales and softly moulded contours of country that aids the product of the springs in restoring health. There is no feeling of compression here, no hemming in of stone walls, but a wide expanse of upland pasture and tree-topped downs. It is the charm as well as the distinctive mark of Vittel. In Contrexeville the wells are situated in a handsome park, umbrageous and full of playful methods of alleviating time, yet round about are streets and houses and the not too healthful surroundings of a provincial town. Happily, at Vittel, the "Etablissement," with its suite of Cassino (built by Charles Garnier, the designer of the Paris Opera) and its really excellent hotels, stand separately, in their own estate, judiciously neutralised from an offending village. Strange that a country that produces a Pasteur should also produce the village dungheap prodigious in microbe possibilities. The old township of Vittel is no exception to a Vosgian rule that provides an insalubrious playground for the ducks and hens before the cottage door. The little river, the Petit Vaia, that winds its way through the village, incidentally forming the boundary of the old province of Lorraine, is a bedraggled stream, the favoured fishing ground of the ducks and the receptacle of old boots. There is a spring that takes its source hereabouts, and meanders in an iron pipe beneath a cemetery. One is not surprised to learn that this spring is on the index; indeed, its buvette is placed without the limits of new Vittel. The village and its primitive notions of the virtue next to godliness is of the common type in Eastern France; therefore one congratulates M. Bouloumie, the young and energetic proprietor of Vittel Spa (who is also a doctor by education) on having established his new settlement in large and wholesome surroundings—close, indeed, to the spot where the springs bubble from the earth.

The buildings of the station are prettily arranged; there are shops and there is a post-office, a writing-room and the "petits chevaux. The two principal wells are the Grand Source and the Source Salee, both of a virtue in different cases. They come through fountains set in bright and dainty pump-rooms. Southward runs the park, with miniature lake and clumps of shady trees, beneath which sit the patients at hours for water-drinking, chatting, or reading. There is a fruitful source of conversation—is there not?—in one's ailments.

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

MORE POSITIONS CAPTURED.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

There is much dissatisfaction at St. Petersburg over the Malta Proclamation regarding coaling.

The "Novoe Vremya" describes it as an act of hostility to Russia since it cannot possibly affect Japan.

Reuter (Chifu) says that refugees from Port Arthur agree that the Japanese, after severe fighting on the 21st, occupied the Erseshan fort and destroyed two forts at Chao-chanko within the eastern fortifications.

There is scarcely a building at Port Arthur that is not damaged.

LONDON, AUGUST 25,

A Paris telegram received from Saigon says that the Diana is damaged by a shell below the waterline and that another shell killed four on board and wounded twenty-three.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a message from Capetown states that orders have been given that no Russian warships are allowed to coal at Cape ports without reference to head-quarters.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that before dismantling the ships at Shanghai, Russia insists upon Japan giving her assurance that she will not repeat the Rechitelni incident.

Reuter (Shanghai) says that the time limit of the Russian ships to effect repairs has been extended to the 28th instant.

A meeting of the India and China section of the London Chamber of Commerce has been hastily summoned to-day to consider the contraband situation.

A "Times" telegram from Shanghai states that Commander Reitzenstein has received orders from the Tsar to disarm the Askold and Grosovoi forthwith, and that both lowered their flags at seven last evening.

LATER.

Telegrams received at St. Petersburg from Liaoyang state that thirty thousand Japanese with 200 guns are advancing in two columns from Yingkow towards Haicheng and a third column is moving northward west of the railway.

The Russian cruiser Ural has stopped the Anchor Liner Asia bound to Calcutta off Cape St. Vincent and detained her for two hours.

Telegrams, dated Colombo August 25th, state:—

The Japanese captured and the Russians recaptured Takushan heights, which dominate the main lines of the Port Arthur defences. Both sides alike displayed reckless bravery, each indulging in a succession of bayonet charges. The carnage on both sides was ghastly. The Russians ultimately retained their lines.

Although it seems clear that the Japanese besiegers around Port Arthur received a check, indications point that General Stoessel's figures are being exaggerated. His message to the Czar was that the Japanese casualties numbered ten thousand. Four thousand Russians defended Wolf's Hill, and many dropped their rifles and hurled rocks at the Japanese with deadly effect. Russian mines were cleverly concealed elsewhere and annihilated two squadrons of Japanese cavalry.

The Japanese finally crossed the firing zone over ground strewn with their dead, and stormed Wolf's Hill. They have since mounted sixty guns in an entrenched position in a valley near Port Arthur. The Russian guns are ceaselessly harassing the diggers.

Military and naval experts recognise that the Japanese problem involved in the speedy capture of Port Arthur is more urgent than the early outcome of the operations in the north.

The Japanese have landed troops at Louisa Bay, near Port Arthur.

The Czar has appealed to the Port Arthur garrison to "keep the flag flying."

Bitter disappointment was expressed at St. Petersburg at General Kuropatkin's failure to make a strong stand at Haicheng. His despatch announcing the evacuation of the post was considered unsatisfactory and it is stated that the Czar sent urgent instructions that Haicheng was to be held, despite General Kuropatkin's explanation that his troops were weak and fatigued and that the Siberian regiments, of which the garrisons in the Haicheng district were composed, were unaccustomed to marching in mountainous country. Hence they were often forced to abandon their guns.

Russian troops from Mukden and Tientling are re-inforcing the garrison at Liaoyang.

The Russians affirm that Field-Marshal Oyama is massing troops on the Shanhaikwan-Kinkog line intending to advance on Sinminting.

Details of the recent extraordinary fight at Chobadia Pass show that the Japanese seized the overhanging cliffs and caught three regiments while ascending the defile and killed and wounded one thousand in a few minutes.

The natives in Motienling are very bitter against the Russians for entering temples and using idols as targets for revolver practice.

13,81,000 tons of British coal have been exported to Russian Ports and 8,70,000 to Japan since December last.

It is reported at St. Petersburg that a force is being organized at Vladivostock to create a diversion in the rear of General Kuroki's army. It is officially stated at Tokio that the Japanese casualties at Tomuchan, Kushulintzu and Gangtzuling numbered 1,806.

Three more Russian Army Corps are being despatched to reinforce General Kuropatkin's army in Manchuria.

It is officially stated at Tokio that the expenses incurred by Japan up to the end of July amounted to twenty millions sterling.

The Russian warships, on leaving Port Arthur, took quantities of stores, machinery and ship repairing material. The fleet emerged solely because the Japanese were able to convert the interior of the harbour into a death-trap.

An American crew has arrived at St. Petersburg, to navigate Russia's new submarine to the Far East.

Five steamers have been chartered at Hamburg for conveyance to the Mediterranean of one million pounds' worth of war material, purchased in Germany. On reching the Mediterranean, the cargoes will be transferred to Russian cruisers.

GENERAL KUROKI'S POLISH DESCENT.

With regard to the statement recently made by the Paris Press that General Kuroki is of French descent, a young medical student in Berlin University writes to the Press to say that this idea is erroneous. The student, whose name is Oshimo explains that he is a nephew of General Kuroki, whose father was a Pole named Kurowski, a scion of a Polish noble family. General Kuroki's father fled from Russia after the great revolution of 1831 and enlisted in the Dutch Legion in Borneo whence he migrated to Japan and married a Japanese wife. Oshimo adds that on his death-bed Kuroki's father expressed a hope that some day his son would take vengeance of Russia for its oppression of Poland. In proof of his statement the young student encloses an envelope with General Kuroki's crest which is indentical with that of the Polish Kurowski family.

THE SINKING OF THE HIPSANG.

A RUSSIAN VERSION.

THE following version of the torpedoing of the British steamer Hipsang was issued on July 25 by the "Shanghai Mercury," which appears to have special means of obtaining Russian information, as the Russian Consul General, while denying that it is an official account, admits that it practically gives the version of the outrage that he has received:—

During the night of the 16th July, it being slightly foggy, the Russian guard-torpedo-boat in Pigeon Bay noticed a small steamer apparently coming out of the neighbouring Bay (Foochow Bay) occupied by the Japanese. The steamer had no distinguishing lights. The torpedo-boat fired a few blank shots so as to induce the steamer to stop; but without paying any attention to them, she continued to move seaward evidently trusting to disappear in the fog. Then the torpedo-boat getting nearer fired ten shells at her, but as the steamer still proceeded without slackening her speed, a torpedo was fired which struck the steamer's stern. She sank in less than 25 minutes. The torpedo-boat immediately approached and only then made out that the vessel was the British steamer Hipsang. The crew and passengers consisting of seventy Chinese, six Britishers and one Russian, were taken off and put on board the torpedo boat. Amongst the Chinese twelve were wounded, and two were drowned. The wounded have been placed in hospital. Captain Bradley, the officers, and passengers were conducted to Port Arthur, where an examination is being held into this sad occurrence which has caused the greatest sympathy amongst the Russian officers.

SINKING OF THE TAKASHIMA.

The purser of the steamer Takashimamaru, which was sunk on July 20 by the Vladivostock squadron off the Esan Point, on arriving at Hakodate gave the following account of the incident:—The steamer was stopped by the Russians about 60 miles off Isoya, in the vicinity of Esan point. The vessels which stopped the Takashima seemed to be the Rurik and Rossia, while one which pursued a foreign steamer (presumably the Samara), which was ahead of the Takashima, was probably the Gromovol. Two boats, each with 2 officers and 20 men, came from the Russian ships, and the officers entered into conversation with our Captain, but they could not understand each other. At last a Russian who was able to speak a few words of Japanese asked the Captain to produce the ship's papers, which request was complied with. The Russian then asked how many men were on board, and the Captain by indicating with his fingers replied that there were twenty-two. This was all the information the Russians asked for. They then ordered the Captain to quickly lower the boats and leave the steamer, and afterwards went away. We lowered two boats, and our whole crew left the steamer, at 6-30 a.m. on July 20. A few minutes after the crew had left, the steamer began to sink, going down stern first. She sank without a single shot being fired, and we supposed the Russians had laid explosives in the engineroom. A stoker said he had seen some of the naval men throwing explosives into the engine-room. The cargo of the Takasima consisted of 589 packages of general cargo, and 100 cases of gunpowder for mining purposes.

ESCAPE OF RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

It is reported that on the night of the 19th instant Captain Melinsky and three other Russian prisoners quartered in the Public Hall at Matsuyama, escaped Captain Melinsky had in his possession Y100 in Japanese currency and 200 roubles, the others also possessing money. It is believed their escape was effected with assistance from outside. They are stated to be still at large, despite the vigorous search of the police.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BAPTISM OF THE TSAREVITCH.

A Gorgeous Ceremonial.

PETERSBURG REJOICING.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

The infant Tsarevitch was christened to-day, at Peterhoff. The ceremonial was a most gorgeous one. Three hundred and one guns were fired and the capital was most lavishly decorated and illuminated.

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

The text of the Tsar's manifesto shows that the political amnesty is so limited and conditional that the benefits are few, if any.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

North Amrican and Portsmouth Commands.

Vice-Admirals Bosanquet and Douglas have been appointed to the North American and Portsmouth commands respectively.

STRIKE OF SEAMEN AT MARSEILLES.

Warships Carry Mails.

A fresh seamen's strike has taken place at Marseilles which has paralysed trade. Sixteen important Companies have suspended their sailings and warships are now carrying the mails.

It is not expected that the strike will interfere with British liners.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Somerset Defeat Surrey.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Middlesex has beaten Kent by one wicket.

Somerset has beaten Surrey by 7 wickets.

The following matches were drawn:—Lancashire vs. Leicester, Gloucester vs. Yorkshire, London County vs. Warwick, Sussex vs. South Africans.

GREAT EBOR HANDICAP.

The following is the result of the race for the Great Ebor Handicap:—

War Wolf	1
Palmy Days	2
Hammerkop	3

A CALCUTTA PILOT FINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 25.

In the case against Branch Pilot Shelverton and Captain Knagg, Master of the steamer Gibraltar, who were charged with rashly and negligently causing the death of a officer of the vessel and a boat dandy, the particulars of which have beenalready wired, Pilot Shelverton was fined Rs. 50 and Captain Knagg was acquitted.

DARING MAIL ROBBERY.

DAK RUNNER ATTACKED.

On the night of Tuesday last, a daring mail robbery was committed on the grand trunk road near Barrackpore. A runner of the Jagdal post office was carrying a mail bag containing Government currency notes of the value of Rs. 350 to Shamnagore post office. Another runner having come to know of this followed him and after an assault forcibly took away the mail bag and absconded to Azimghar, his native country. where he was arrested and the stolen notes recovered The accused will shortly be placed on his trial.

THEATRICALS AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, AUGUST 25.

The Viceroy and Lady Ampthill received the members of the Punjab Trades Association at Viceregal Lodge last night when a rehearsal was gone through of the comedy "She Stoops to Conquer' which is to be again staged to-night and next Saturday. Miss Tandy appeared as Mrs. Hardcastle, Captain Forester as Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. Wynch as Sir Charles Marlow, Major Poynter as Tony Lumpkin, Miss Davies as Miss Hardcastle and Miss Parsons as Miss Nevill. The other members of the company were Captain Tyrrell, Captain Drummond, Captain Popham, Captain Laybourne and Mr. Cooper.

SUGAR CHARGEABLE WITH SPECIAL DUTY.

Rules are notified by the Government of India for the identification of sugar chargeable with the additional or special duty and for collection of it later. They empower Customs Collectors to accept the required information in any form, he may consider sufficient and to detain the consignments at the discretion when it is not forthcoming.

P. W. D. POSTINGS.

The Hon. Mr. L. M. St. Clair, Superintending Engineer, Central Provinces, on furlough is permitted to retire with effect from the 19th ultimo.

Mr. A. G. Harrison, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Telegraph Accounts, in addition to his own duties during Mr. Wolfe's absence on privilege leave.

Mr. A Brereton, Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railways, is permitted to retire with effect from 26th Instant.

Babu Pushkar Lal, Assistant Engineer, is from leave transferred from Eastern Bengal State Railway to Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

THE PLANTERS' CONFERENCE AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, AUGUST 25.

At the third day's sitting of the Conference of the United Planters' Association of Southern India, the the following, among other resolutions were recorded:—

That the Governments of Madras and Mysore be asked to start small experimental gardens for the hybridization and selection of coffee, rubber and other products as suggested by Mr. Lehmann, Mr. Barber and Dr. Butler. This was carried unanimously.

That this Association regrets that the scheme for the exploitation of tea markets in South India has been abandoned and considers it would be an advantage to the industry that it should be resumed, and instructs its representative on the Tea Cess Committee to bring the matter forward at the next meeting in January with a view to its re-establishment. This also was carried.

That the United Planters' Association should use its influence to persuade its members that it is not advisable in the interest of the tea industry to sell rubbish teas, such as factory sweepings mixed with dust, and that Government be asked to forbid the entry of rubbish from Ceylon or any other country imported under the name of tea. This was carried.

That this Association again emphasises the necessity of a uniform standard of weights and measures throughout the Indian Empire and desires to support the Chambers of Commerce in the action on which they have engaged to this end. This proposition was also carried.

That Rs. 1,000 be set aside from the reserve fund of the Association to support research into the causes and cure of the pepper vine disease. This is carried unanimously.

POONA GOLF TOURNAMENT.

POONA, AUGUST 25.

The following is the result of mixed foursomes competition by medal play, over the first eleven holes of the men's links, players choosing their own partners:—

	Gross.	H'cap.	Nett Score.
Miss Bromley and Mr. Bromley	65	13	52
Mrs. Bell and Major Anderson	53	5½	53½
Major and Mrs. Young	65	11	54
Mrs. French and Mr. Faweett	72	13	58
Miss Heaton and Mr. Bromley	67	6½	60½
Miss Anderson and Mr. Thew	67	6	61
Miss Fulton and Captain Kennedy	78	16	62
Mrs. Marshall and the Hon. Mr. Butler	67	3	64
Mrs. Cadell and Colonel Stevens	71	7	64
Mrs. Bagshawe and Mr. Fry	73	8	64
Mrs. Forbes and Colonel Bell	73	6	67
Miss Martin and Mr. Kearsey	80	11	68

Several other competitors made no returns.

PROBABLY no Bishop has ever cared less for the art of oratory, says the "Yorkshire Post," than Dr. Ridding, the retiring Bishop of Southwell. For many years there was an anecdote that while he was headmaster of Winchester he had begun a sermon with the words, "I feel a feeling which I feel we all feel." The charitable always regarded the anecdote as being an invention, but years later, in 1883, a series of sermons was preached at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, which were afterwards published in book form, and if the curious care to refer to that volume they will find a sermon preached by the Bishop which actually, in cold type, begins "I feel a feeling which I feel you all feel"—probably the strangest exordium to a printed sermon to be found in the language.

POONA RACES.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 25.

Fifth day of the races came off successfully. The attendance was not large. In three events the favourites had their ways comfortably. Arabian Flag beat Berlin in a dead heat. It was a grand race. The public had good confidence in Berlin, but he was beaten on post. The following are the results:—

The Maiden Lilliput Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies 13-3 and under, new measurement 13-3 to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. Penalties.—Winner since 31st March, 1902, race value Rs. 150 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; three times, 12lbs.; oftener, 18lbs. Allowances.—Ponies which have not won race value Rs. 50, 4lbs. Distance.—6 furlongs.

Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Dilerjung 8st 13lbs ...Robinson 1
Mr Yusuff Yunasee's b a h Yerbo 7st 10lbs .....Melson 2
Mr A A Amer's ch a h Caravan 7st 13lbs .....Murphy 3
Mr A W P's g a h Random 8st 13lbs 0
Aga S Shah's b a h Braiser 8st 2lbs 0
Mr Mahomed bin Talib's g a h Umber 8st 2lbs 0
Mr T R Badger's ch a h William Rufus 8st 11b 0
Mr Nasar Abdulla's g a h Cleverman 7st 13lbs 0
Mr Abdool Kadar Hajee's ch a h Sublime 7st 10lbs..... 0
Aga S Shah's g a h Swazi 7st 4lbs..... 0
Messrs S A Aziz and S A Hamid's g a h Shah Alum 7st 4lbs 0
Major Stisted's ch a h Modesty 7st 3lbs 0

Betting: Evens Dilerjung, fives Caravan, sixes Umber, Yerbo, Shahalum, sevens Modesty, long odds the rest. Won by a head, a length between second and third. Time—1min. 37secs,

The Intermediate Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Ponies 14-1 and under. Distance,—6 furlongs.

Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanjee's br aus m Olga 8st 10lbs ..... Foster 1
Mr W Bass br e m Filbert 8st 5lbs .....A Hoyt 2
Mr Mahomedally's br aus m Nautilus 7st 6lbs ..Heerce 3
Mr Kelso's b aus m Russley Rose 11st 0
Mr Galstaun's ch aus m Ping Pong 9st 6lbs 0
Mr J J Pawson's ch e m Tight Lace 7st 10lbs 0
Captain Bayford's b aus m Rose Bull 7st 2lbs 0
Captain Stewart Balmain's g aus m Lady Dean 6st 9lbs.. 0

Betting: Evens Filbert, twos Olga, sixes Nautilus, tens Pingpong, twelves Tight Lace, fifteens the rest. Won by a neck, a length between second and third. Time—1min. 18 1-2 secs.

The Little Arab Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third. Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arab ponies, 14 hands and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Maydwell's g a h Titus 10st .....A Hoyt 1
Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles 9st .....Robinson 2
Mr A A Amer's b a h YoungKohinoor 8st 4lbs.. Murphy 3
Mr F M Garda's b a h Naranjee 9st 7lbs 0
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's g a h Tigris 8st 6lbs 0
Mr R E S's g a h Officer 8st 4lbs..... 0
Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Farewell 8st 4lbs 0
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker 8st 0
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a g Governor 8st 0
Mr R E S's ch a h Mint 7st 13lbs 0
Mr F M Garda's br a h Kour Saheb 7st 13lbs 0
Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 7st 10lbs 0
Mr C A B Beatty's g a h Vasco 7st 2lbs..... 0
Mr Nasar Abdulla's g a h Clever Boy 6st 13lbs 0
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's ch a h Faithful 6st 10lbs..... 0
Captain Bayford's b a h Hail Fellow 6st 10lbs 0
Mr S A Wahed's g a g Sweetlips 6st 2lbs 0

Betting: Fives Titus, 5 to 2 Achilles, sevens Tigris, sixes Farewell, Kour Saheb, long odds the rest. Won by three quarters of a length; 1 1-2 lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 9secs.

The Midsummer Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over, since 31st March, 1902. Distance—7 furlongs.

Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanjee's br aus g Tubal Cain 16st .....Foster 1
Aga S Shah's b aus g Prestwick 7st 10lbs .....Kamad 2
Messrs G K and D D's bl aus m Overture 6st 10lbs ..... Melson 3
Mr Mehta s br aus m Blue Blood 9st 12lbs 0
Mr Roy's b aus g Rotheringay 8st 9lbs..... 0
Messrs P B; Avasia and C Bleach's b g Testwood 8st 7lbs 0
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch aus h Idler 8st 6lbs 0
Mr Curmer's b aus g Rossi 7st 10lbs 0
Aga S Shah's br aus m Shotover 7st 9lbs 0
Mr A W P's b aus m Min 6st 9lbs 0
Mr A W P's ch aus g Fitzeros 6st 5lbs 0
Mr W Bass' br aus g Stoddart 6st 4lbs 0

Betting: Fours Tubal Cain, Prestwick, Blueblood; fives Shotover; sixes, Overture; tens the rest. Won by two and half lengths; two lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 13 1-2 secs.

A Maiden Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200: second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arabs, W. A. reduced 7lbs, Penalties.—Winners, since 31st March, 1902, race value Rs. 150 or over: once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; three times, 14lbs; oftener, 18lbs. Allowances.—Horses which have not won race value Rs. 50 or over 4lbs. Ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement, 5lbs. Distance.—1 mile.

Mr Curmer's b a h Arabian Flag 8st 4lbs...Robinson 1 Dead
Messrs G K and D D's c a h Berlin 8st 5lbs ..Kamad 1 heat
Captain Bayford's g a g Borderer 8st 6lbs .....Murphy 2
Captain Bayford's g a h Avatar 9st 8lbs..... 0
Prince Fateh Singh's b a h Dalliulgu 8lbs..... 0
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Skylark 8st 8lbs 0
Captain Darley's g a h Hailstorm II 8st 5lbs 0
Mr J Antoony's b a h Saizar 7st 13lbs 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Red 7st 13lbs 0
Mr D Bomanjee's g a h Royal Blood 7st 6lbs 0
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Bendigo 7st 4lbs 0

Betting: Evens Berlin; fives Arabian Flag, Borderer; sixes Bendigo, Skylark; long odds the rest. Two lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 58secs,

In the run off Arabian Flag won by a short head.

The Subalterns' Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement, which have not won flat race value Rs. 50 or over 14 hands to carry 11st, 7lbs. W. I. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr T R Badger's g a g Harpagon 11st 11b .....Powson 1
Major Edward's g a h Kazban 11st 7lbs.....Owner 2
Mr Maydwell's b a h Bumblepuppy 9st 11lbs .....Hoyt 3
Captain Balford's b a h Hail Fellow 11st 7lbs..... 0
Mr D Graham's b a h Haji 11st 7lbs..... 0
Mr W Orr Paterson's br a h Bikanir 11st 7lbs 0
Captain V K Birch's g a g Iman 11st 11b 0
Mr W Orr Paterson's b a h Playful 11st 11b 0
Major Edward's b a h Imperialist 11st 11b 0
Major P England's b a h Black Flag 10st 6lbs 0
Mr W L Maxwell's g a h Sirroco 10st 3lbs..... 0
Major G Moore's bl a h Dachshund 10st 3lbs 0
Mr W H Anderson's g a h Surhan 10st 3lbs 0

Betting: Fours Kazaban, evens Hailfellow, twos Haji, long odds the rest. Won by half a length; three quarters of a length between second and third. Time—56 1-2secs.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 25.

The following officers of the R. A. M. C. come out for a tour of service in India on being posted to the Commands, noted:—Punjab Command, Lieut-Colonel Wilson and Captain Lupton; Bombay command, Major Beevor, C. M. G., and Captain Kiddle: Madras Command, Major Shaw, and Major Spence.

Captain Crawford, R. A. M. C, remains at home on extended leave until November next.

The following R.A. officers are placed under orders for duty in India, Majors Wade and Twiss, Captains Thuillier and Meyer and Lieuts Barker and Battye.

The following improved monthly rates of Indian pay and allowances for officers of the Army Veterinary Department are notified in the Indian Army Orders, as sanctioned with the Secretary of State's approval with effect from the 2nd May last:—

Principal Veterinary officer Rs. 1,370; Colonel, Rs. 1,220; Lieutenant-Colonel, Rs. 1,120; Major, Rs. 700, and after twenty years' service Rs. 800; Captain, Rs. 450 and after seven and half years' service Rs. 500 and after ten years' service Rs. 600; Lieutenant Rs. 400.

The Inspector of Gymnasia for India will be at Wellington to-morrow; Belgaum 13th; and Poona 31st instant.

It is notified that papers for the examination in Persian by the lower standard hitherto set locally will in future be set from the head quarters in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay.

It is notified that Native Infantry Corps for which a blouse and kamarband are authorised need only wear the latter in review order.

A special prayer and hymn-book has been approved for troops at camps of exercise and the Superintendent, Government Printing, has been instructed to print 10,000 copies for distribution.

Captain Frederick Lawrence Sprott, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, resigns his commission with effect from the 24th July.

Dr. William Wilkie Deans is appointed Surgeon-Lieutenant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, to complete the establishment.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Honorary Presidency Magistrates who shall have co-ordinate jurisdiction over the whole of the area comprised within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay, and shall be members of, and shall exercise the powers conferred on, the Benches of Honorary Magistrates as mentioned against their names: Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath, Mr. A. F. Ferguson, Mr. Rustomji Nanabhai Ranina, L. M. & S., Mr. Pestonji Nasarvanji Wadia, and Mr. S. G. D. Andrews, Girgaum; Mr. G. Miller, Dr. C. H. F. Underwood, M. D. and Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai, Mazagaon; Major W. G. R. Cordue, R. E., and Mr. Kazi Mahomed Saleh Londay, Dadar.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Bombay:—Mr. J. A. D. McBain from the Mazagaon to the Girgaon Bench. Mr. S. M. Moses from the Dadar to the Girgaon Bench.

Mr. S. F. Ellis is appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi, with effect from the 25th March.

Mr. T. S. Greenaway, District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, is granted, with effect from the 20th September, or subsequently, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough to bring the combined period of absence up to 9 months.

Mr. W. Heyland, on return to duty, is appointed District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, vice Mr. Greenaway.

Mr. R. Knight, I. C. S., on return to duty, becomes Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. C. E. Palmer, I. C. S., on relief, is appointed to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. C. A. Beyts, I. C. S., on return from leave, acts as Manager, Sind Incumbered Estates.

Commander C. J. C. Kendall, R. I. M. S. "Dalhousie," is appointed a Trustee of the Port of Aden vice Lieutenant A. Rowand, R. I. M., resigned.

The Reverend H. Rountree, on return from furlough, is appointed Chaplain of the Camp, Aden.

The Reverend E. S. J. D'Alessio, is appointed Chaplain of Ghorpuri.

The Reverend P. G. Tibbs, on being relieved by the Reverend E. S. J. D'Alessio, becomes Chaplain of Deolali.

The Reverend H. Mauld, on being relieved by the Reverend P. G. Tibbs, becomes Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden.

Major C. T. Hudson, I. M. S., is granted, from the date of relief, such privilege leave as may be due to him in combination with furlough to bring the combined period of absence up to twelve months.

Mr. G. E. Lillie, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, is appointed Under Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department (Railway) with effect from the 10th August, vice Mr. J. Adam on 15 months' combined leave.

THE COCOANUT FESTIVAL.

THE annual "Narral Poornima" or Cocoanut Festival of the Hindus, which presents some interesting peculiarities to the Western imagination, occurred yesterday. According to Hindu astrologers it is supposed to mark the beginning of the end of the monsoon. On this day the orthodox Hindu goes to the seashore and makes an offering of cocoanuts, with sugarcandy and flowers, to the deity who is supposed to rule the waves. Early in the morning of the festival, the Hindus and their families, young and old, dress themselves in their best clothes and pass the day in festivities and friendly greetings. In the afternoon the children and adults deck themselves with ornaments and other outward embelishments; and with the elder members of the families, with cocoanuts and flowers in their hands, take their way towards the sea in Mody Bay, Back Bay, etc. Arrived at the seashore, the pious Hindu is accosted by a Brahmin; and after short conversation, evidently of a commercial character, the two proceed a little way into the sea. There the Brahmin says a prayer, the burden of which is that the monsoon being well nigh over, God will be pleased to keep the sea quiet so that ships might move over it in safety. The pious man repeats the prayer, and throws into the sea some holy water which the Brahmin has pored into the hollow of his hand from a "lota." Then some red paint, also given by the Brahmin, some flowers, same rice, and last of all the cocoanut are successively presented to the deity. It seems to be a dogma of the Hindu creed that the deity presiding over the sea should, on this day, be propitiated with offerings of cocoanuts and flowers, or woe to those or their belongings who trust themselves, or their goods and merchandise, to its mercy during the rest of the year. The Fair held on the Esplanade along the verge of the Cruickshank Road, in connection with the festival, is a curious sight in its way, many of its attractions being common to a native fair. The owners of the booths erected for the sale of trinkets and sweetmeats did a profitable business. Groups of people here and there watched the feats of wrestlers and acrobats or listened to tales of the prowess of Rama, or the amours of the god Krishna, recited to them by wandering minstrels. Merry-go-rounds groaned and creaked, and were accorded a fair share of patronage by the young and old. Throughout the day extra tram cars must have shewn a marked increase over the ordinary daily receipts of the Bombay Tramway Company. The police arrangements for the preservation of order on the roads were skilfully planned and admirably executed.

CIRCLE LITTERAIRE BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.

It is pleasing to note that the efforts of the Circle Litteraire towards the spread of the study of the French language in India are appreciated by our Indian princes. His Highness the Maharajah of Kapurthala—himself a French scholar—has sent a donation of Rs. 100 to the Circle, and has written to the vice-president of the Institution, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, that he would be happy to subscribe this sum annually towards the funds of the Circle. The Maharaja, in his letter to the vice-president says: "The movement for encouraging the study of the French language has my entire sympathy, and you can depend on my doing all that lies in my power to help towards that end. I read, with much interest, the copy of the letter you forwarded, addressed to the Government of India, regarding the exclusion of French from the University course in this country, and the able manner in which the matter was represented excited my admiration. It could not have been better put." The Maharaja, at the request of the Circle's committee, has become a patron of the Circle. This announcement was made by the President of the Circle, the Rev. Father S. Noti S. J; at the last meeting of the members of the Circle, at which prizes were distributed to the students who passed respectively the B. A. and Matriculation examinations of the Bombay University last year with the highest number of marks in French. The first prize—Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Prize, of books of the value of Rs. 35, was awarded to Miss Hannah Nissim of Elphinstone College, for having passed the B. A. Examination with the highest marks in French. The second prize, of books of the value of Rs. 25, was awarded to Mr. Framjee Dalal, of the New High School, for having passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks in French. At the above meeting recitations in French were given by several students of St. Xavier's College, and scenes from Molière's "Le Medecin Malgre lui" were successfully enacted by three of the French students of the New High School.

It is said that the religious mendicants of India are numbered not by thousands only but millions, and the suggestion has lately been made in an up-country paper that an organised attempt should be made to provide them with some sort of education. The author of the suggestion, a Mr. Tahi Ram, recently paid three successive visits to Hurdwar, where "sadhus" are always congregated in large numbers. He found that about 5 per cent. were scholars, well versed in Hindu philosophy and theology. About 10 per cent. knew the Hindi alphabet and had a general knowledge of the elementary principles of religion. Another 10 per cent. knew Gurumukhi and professed the religion of Baba Nanak. The remaining 75 per cent. were illiterate.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

EUROPEANS COLLAPSE.

VICTORY OF THE PARSEES.

BOWLERS' DAY OUT.

THE weather on the morning of the second day of the Presidency-Parsee match was not such as to inspire cricket lovers with the belief that play would be possible until the afternoon, it having rained hard between 4 and 9 o'clock. It, however, cleared up after that, and the sun coming out, the wicket dried rapidly.

At the start the wicket seemed to play all right, but before many overs had been sent down, it became apparent that run-getting would be a matter of extreme difficulty. Pavri who played a fine forcing game, the best under the circumstances, lost no opportunity of scoring, while Colabawalla who had gone in first with him overnight was content to keep his wicket up. These batsmen with Meherhomji, who made 11, were the only men who reached double figures. Colabawalla showed wonderful patience in playing Coombs and Deas, and although he gave several chances during the two and a quarter hours he was at the wickets, his innings will rank as one of the best he has ever played. The wicket helped the bowlers a lot, but this hardly detracts from the great success that attended Coombs' efforts whose record—eight wickets for 32 runs—we think we are safe in saying, is the best ever obtained by a Presidency bowler. Deas, too, bowled with great judgment, and although he did not succeed in getting a wicket, the batsmen treated him with even greater respect than Coombs. He sent down 20 overs, 10 of which were maidens, and only had 20 runs scored off him.

Having got rid of the Parsees for the small total of 74, the hopes of Presidency supporters rose slightly, as with Greig in the team the task of making 221 runs did not seem impossible. As the wicket was, however, it would have taxed the best batting side in India to have made anything like that number of runs, and the Presidency second innings had hardly been in progress a quarter of an hour before it became apparent that the side was likely to fare even worse than in the first innings. No one made any stand or ever looked like doing it, and in an hour all were out for 40, Aston for the second time in the match heading the scores and being not out. Mehta and Bulsara carried everything before them and the first-named's record was the best he has ever had in these matches. Poor batting on a treacherous wicket combined with the excellent bowling of the Parsees was the undoing of the Presidency who have never shown to worse advantage.

At 11-40, the overnight not outs, Colabawalla and Pavri, resumed their innings, Deas and Greig being in charge of the bowling. The latter scored a single off Deas's first over and from the third ball of, Greig's opening over, placed that bowler to leg for four, while a cut from Pavri off Greig which realised four brought up 20. Several singles and a four cut by Colabawalla brought up 30. An uppish stroke through the slips off Deas brought Pavri's score up to 24 and off the next over from Coombs who had displaced Greig, Parvi got four by a drive. With the total at 37, Pavri was smartly stumped off Coombs having made 28 of the total. H. D. Kanga, who succeeded, only survived two balls, being caught in the slips off the same bowler without any increase to the total. Immediately afterwards Colabawalla gave a sharp chance in the slips off Deas which Carroll could not quite get to. Runs at this time were very hard to get, and 40 only went up after play had been in progress 35 minutes, 12 of which had been made overnight. A late cut by Colabawalla off Coombs for three and a single by Meherhomjee off Deas were the only runs scored during the next ten minutes, both batsmen being in difficulties with the bowling. Three from an overthrow brought up 50 as the result of an hour's play. Meherhomji, who had driven Deas for 4, was out immediately afterwards bowled by Coombs, the total then being 54. D. D. Kanga next partnered Colabawalla. With the total at 55, Kanga was let off by Philbrick at the wicket, but from the next ball the stumper caught him smartly, Coombs who up to this time had secured all four wickets being the bowler. From the same bowler's next delivery, Daruwalla who succeeded was smartly caught by Cadogan at midoff. Coombs' analysis now read five wickets for 25 runs. Saklatwalla only survived a few balls before getting his leg in front of a straight one from Coombs, the total then being 57. Without any addition to the total, Raja was clean bowled by Coombs whose figures now read 7 wickets for 25 runs, only 16 of which had been made off him since the resumption of play. Mehta had a narrow escape of being stumped from the second ball he received from Coombs, Philbrick fumbling the ball. Colabawalla immediately afterwards was given a life by Chaplin in the slips off Deas' bowling. Mehta was also given a life being badly missed by Deas off Coombs' bowling and a run being made, 60 went up, the last decade taking 40 minutes to make. Two runs later Mehta was nearly caught and bowled by Deas, the bowler falling in trying to get to the ball. With the addition of one to the total, Mehta was run out, Coombs, the bowler, fielding the ball smartly and returning it to the wicket-keeper, while Mehta was up at the other end. Lala now joined Colabawalla, whose score at this stage was 17 and who had been batting for nearly two hours. The newcomer only survived a few balls, off one of which he made a single before being caught by A

the first innings, bowled unchanged, and the easy victory of the Parsees by 180 runs was mainly due to their fine bowling.

Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E., has sent [Rs. 100 to the proprietor of the "Akhbar-i-Soudagar" to be forwarded to Dr. M. E. Pavri captain of the Parsee team for the purpose of awarding prizes to those who in his opinion have done well on behalf of the Parsee team in the match.

PARSEES.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr F P Colabawalla, c Philbrick, b Coombs	32	not out	17
Mr H D Kanga, c A D Langhorne, b Deas	48	c Deas, b Coombs	0
Mr D D Kanga, c Carroll, b Greig	4	c Philbrick, b Coombs	0
Mr R P Moherhomjee, b Greig	7	b Coombs	11
Mr D C Daruwalla, c Carroll, b Deas	16	c Cadogan, b Coombs	0
Mr D M Hoja (Sen), b Deas	4	b Coombs	0
Mr A B Sakhatwalla run out	29	l-b-w Coombs	2
Dr M E Pavri, l-b-w, b Greig	0	st Philbrick, b Coombs	28
Mr A H Mehta, c Carroll, b Coombs	17	run out	4
Mr K P Lala, c Greig, b Coombs	12	c Aston, b Coombs	1
Mr M D Bulsara, not out	14	c Deas, b Greig	7
Extras	11	Extras	5
Total	194	Total	74

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. O	R	M	W	2nd Innings. O	R	M	W
Capt Deas	25	50	9	3	20	20	10	0
Capt Greig	20	51	5	3	5	18	1	1
Mr Coombs	20	51	7	3	18	32	7	8
Mr Alsworth	6	31	0	0	...	...	...	..

PRESIDENCY.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Capt J G Greig, b Bulsara	4	b Bulsara	7
Lieut A P Y Langhorne, b Mehta	0	c Kanga, b Mehta	7
Lieut B M Carroll, run out	10	c Colabawala, b Bulsara	4
Lieut H P Chaplin, c Raja, b Mehta	4	run out	0
Capt A D Langhorne, c H Kanga, b Mehta	0	b Mehta	0
Capt L M R Deas, b Bulsara	4	c Kanga, b Mehta	3
Capt Hon W G S Cadogan, c Colabawalla, b Bulsara	0	b Mehta	0
Mr A H S Aston, not out	16	not out	9
Mr E E Coombs, C H Kanga, b Bulsara	2	c Pavri b Mehta	0
Mr J L Ainsworth, b Bulsara	4	b Mehta	5
Lieut Lt F Philbrick, absent	0	l-b-w Bulsara	0
Extras	4	Extras	5
Total	48	Total	40

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	First Innings. O	R	M	W	Second Innings. O	R	M	W
Mr Mehta	13	19	3	3	9	3	17	6
Mr Bulsara	13	25	3	5	9	2	18	3

PREVIOUS PRESIDENCY MATCHES.

The following table shows the result of all matches played between the Parsis and the Presidency up to date :

1892.—At Bombay, Drawn owing to rain.
1892.—At Poona, Parsis won by 3 wickets and 1 run.
1893.—At Bombay, Drawn.
1893.—At Poona, Presidency won by an innings and 35 runs.
1894.—At Bombay, Parsis won by 121 runs.
1894.—At Poona, Presidency won by 87 runs.
1895.—At Bombay, Presidency won by 5 wickets.
1895.—At Poona, Parsis won by an innings and 10 runs.
1896.—At Bombay, Presidency won by 10 wickets.
1897.—At Poona, Presidency won by two wickets.
1897.—At Bombay, Drawn.
1897.—At Poona, Parsis won by 306 runs.
1898.—At Bombay, Presidency won by an innings, and 16 runs.
1898.—At Poona Presidency won by an innings and 35 runs.
1899.—At Bombay, Drawn.
The Poona match was not played.
1900.—At Bombay, Parsis won by 135 runs.
1900.—At Poona, Drawn.
1901.—At Bombay, Parsis won by 8 wickets and 4 runs.
1901.—At Poona, Presidency won by 192 runs.
1902.—At Bombay, Parsis won by 44 runs.
1902.—At Poona Presidency won by 4 wickets.
1903.—At Bombay, Parsis won by 149 runs.
1903.—At Poona, Parsis won by an innings and 6 runs.
1904.—At Bombay Parsis won by 180 runs.

(Won by Presidency, 9, Won by Parsis, 10 Drawn, 5. Abandoned, 1.)

RENEWED FRICTION WITH VENEZUELA.

TELEGRAMS from Caracas indicating the renewal of strained relations between Venezuela and Great Britain and Germany create no alarm at Washington, writes a correspondent, nor is it likely that the Washington Administration will stir a hand to save President Castro's country from the consequences of his foolish acts, except in the sole circumstance of an attempt on Germany's part to seize territory.

The representatives of both the United States and Great Britain have lodged protests with President Castro against the latter's seizure of the asphalt beds belonging to the Bermudez Asphalt Company of New York, and a certain amount of irritation is felt by the Administration at President Castor's failure to fulfil the conditions of the Bowen protocol. This Government is preparing to send warships to Venezuela for the double purpose of enforcing its own claims and of watching the movements of European ships of war, as it is considered more than likely that Great Britain and Germany will make a naval demonstration at La Guayra if diplomatic methods fail to convince the Venezuelan President of this danger in refusing to satisfy their claims under the awards already given.

Mr. Bowen, the United States Minister at Caracas, cabled to the State Department that President Castro had seized the asphalt beds because of charges that the Company had failed to perform the conditions of the concession. These were that they should construct canals and dredge the rivers in and about the territory conceded. The Venezuelan Government alleges that these works have not been effected, and that the concession is thereby forfeited. Mr. Bowen explains that the British Minister has joined him in protesting against the seizure, because the bonds of the Bermudez Company are held in England.

A denial is given in Berlin to the report that Germany has threatened at once to break off relations with Venzuela unless the indemnity of three million dollars which has been awarded to her be paid immediately.

THE MISTAKES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES.

THE Tsar is not the only person on whom the 'Quarterly Review' is severe in its present number. A contributor is bold enough to expose some of the mistakes of Sherlock Holmes.

"Possibly," he says, the homicidal ape in 'The Murders in the Rue Morgue' suggested the homicidal Andaman Islander in 'The Sign of Four.' This purely fictitious little monster enables us to detect the great detective and expose the superficial character of his knowledge and methods. The Andamanese are cruelly libelled, and have neither the malignant qualities, nor the heads like mops, nor the weapons, nor the customs, with which they are credited by Sherlock. He has detected the wrong savage, and injured the character of an amiable people. The bo: jig-ngijji is really a religious, kindly creature has a Deluge and a Creation myth and shaves head not possessing scissors. Sherlock confessedly took his knowledge of the bo jig-ngijji from 'a gazetteer,' which is full of nonsense. 'The average height is below four feet'! The average height is four feet ten inches and a half. The gazetteer says that 'massacres are invariably concluded by a cannibal feast.' Mr. E. H. Man, who knows the people thoroughly, says 'no lengthened investigation was needed to disprove this long-credited fiction, for not a trace could be discovered of the existence of such a practice in their midst, even in far-off times.'

"In short, if Mr. Sherlock Holmes, instead of turning up a common work of reference, had merely glanced at the photographs of Andamanese, trim, elegant, closely-shaven men, and at a few pages in Mr. Man's account of them in 'The Journal of the Anthropological Institute' for 1881, he would have sought elsewhere for his little savage villain with the blow-pipe. A Fuegian who had lived a good deal on the Amazon might have served his turn."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Chest and Stomach complaints. The source and centre of almost every ailment is impurity of the blood; dislodge this poison and disease departs. Holloway's Pills exercise the inestimable power of thoroughly cleansing each component part of the blood, and rendering this fluid fit to perform its important functions. They cope most successfully with chest diseases, stomach complaints, liver disorders, and many other maladies, which were once the besetting dangers of mankind at certain seasons. The directions for use enable everyone to regulate the operation of these Pills with the greatest nicety. Chronic invalids, nervous sufferers, and all whom other treatment has failed to relieve, are respectfully invited to try Holloway's celebrated medicine, which will strengthen and cure them.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

The Rupture with Rome.

FATHER LOISY'S VIEW.

THE BISHOP'S "EGERIA."

PARIS, AUGUST 5.

DIPLOMATIC relations having been broken off between the Republic and the Holy See by the arrival of M. de Courcel in Paris, and the departure of the Papal Nuncio, Monseigneur Lorenzelli, for Rome, it may be said that the denunciation of the Concordat follows, almost as a matter of course, when Parliament reassembles. It is with this prospect before it that half the country has been asked to vote in the elections for the Conseils Generaux. The results form a valuable commentary on the present situation. It is singular that both sides express themselves highly delighted with the turn of events. The Catholics, in between loud denunciations of the Government, congratulate themselves that they are now free to practise their religion without let or hindrance. The Socialist press, of course, frankly says it is glad to save the money that the clergy cost the taxpayers. As to M. Combes, the whole incident could not have come more fortunately. It enables him to continue his work of "priest-eating" almost indefinitely, as it is to be supposed that, even with the separation of Church and State, there will be opportunities for police measures in the too free utterances of the cures in the pulpit. The only body of opinion which is not apparently satisfied is the Moderate Republicans, who, while having often no particular attachment to the Church of Rome, yet are convinced of the necessity of a national religion. Many of these persons will tell you that with the growing Free Thought in France has come a serious degeneration of morals, and that the peasant to-day is more materialistic, more avaricious, and less upright and sincere in his dealings than ever before. Be that as it may, it must unfortunately be supposed that organised religion will receive a serious set-back with the denunciation of the treaty between Rome and France. The French people are notoriously easy to fire, but their enthusiasms cool just as quickly. The Catholic party to-day, which is ready to pour gold into the coffers of the Church will, perhaps, in three or four years from now, be less inclined to part with their substance. The future of the Church in France is by no means assured.

Father Loisy, the "heretic" of the Sorbonne, is now living the life of a recluse in the remote village of Garnay. The persecution of him by Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, and the condemnation by the Pope nearly broke the "heretic's" heart. For Father Loisy is a loyal son of the Church. "I am a truer Catholic than Cardinal Richard," he has said. But Father Loisy's great grief, just now, is not a personal one. He says that the destruction of the Concordat is as certain as to-morrow's sunrise, and that the separation between the Church and the State will follow. He smiles, in his sad way, at the optimists who believe that the connection will last another thirty years. The Vatican is responsible for the great calamity which is close at hand. So Father Loisy says. The indisputable fact that the crisis has been brought about by bigoted Cardinals and by the half-educated peasant who succeeded the cultured and diplomatic Leo XIII. appals him. "The Church of to-day does not move with the times: it was stereotyped, petrified five centuries ago." And again instead of recognising the good in the Protestant reformation the Church has met that great movement with negatives only. The Church cannot live on a negation." Luckily for the 'heretic' he lives in a time when the stake is no longer an ecclesiastical argument. "The Church must adopt the results of modern learning and science. The Church must adapt herself to the social needs of the modern world." So declares this fine scholar, and fearless thinker whom the Richards of the period are pursuing with a relentless hate. Father Loisy fears that separation by depriving the Church of State support will deteriorate it socially and intellectually. But is not this an admission that the French people are too indifferent to the Church to contribute to her support?

Fourteen hundred and forty-nine seats were fought for at the departmental elections of Sunday last. The results for 1,403 of them are known. These show 841 seats for the Ministry, 467 for the Opposition, and 95 for which there will be second ballots next Sunday. The Ministerialists gained 125 seats and lost 42, so their net gain is 83. It may be regarded as certain that the final returns will be no less favourable to the democratic programme. The cantonal electors have voted in full knowledge of the rupture with the Vatican, and with the Premier's speech at Carcassonne still ringing in their ears—the speech in which he announced his intention to denounce the concordat and sever the connection between Church and State. The Prime Minister's forecast of the electoral results turns out to be very near the mark. He made the observation lately that the rural voters resembled himself in the distinction they drew between religion and ecclesiasticism. Religion, he added, is indestructible; it is a necessity of our nature. Ecclesiasticism is another thing, and we have had too much of it. He has disappeared to his little country cottage in the south of France to lounge about the woods with a Greek or Roman classic, and he has left word that neither the Pope nor anybody must disturb him for a month.

An extraordinary story is that in which M. F. Mouthon explains the origin of the scandalous accusation on the strength of which the clericals, the reactionaries of all sorts, the enemies of the Republic, whether in France or at the Vatican, have been agitating for the deposition of Mgr. Geay, Bishop of Laval. M. Mouthon is a master of Church questions, and has long been behind the scenes. The Bishop has been accused of much too worldly relations (to use the mildest possible expression) with the Prioress of the Diocesan Convent of Carmelite Nuns, and "extracts" from his letters have been published. The Bishop's defenders have denounced the letters as forgeries. M. Mouthon, a friend of the Bishop, says they existed—over a hundred of them, written in three years; that he himself read them; and that he "assisted" at their destruction. So they were compromising? Not in the least, M. Mouthon assures the French public. They were very familiar, they were warmly affectionate, but they contained no improprieties of any sort. Why did M. Mouthon recommended their destruction? Because, he says, the spies, the secret detectives—monks from Rome, some of them—who were lurking about, would, if they got hold of the letters, pick out phrases here and there, make up a plausible case against the Bishop and the Prioress, and give their lie the great advantage of a long start. M. Mouthon would have no hesitation in placing the letters in the Pope's own hands. The late Pope did look into the matter—through agents sent from Rome, who reported that there was no case against the Bishop and the Prioress, but who also advised that, for the sake of the peace of the diocese, the Bishop might be asked to resign. So that the requests—otherwise orders—from Cardinals Vannutelli and Merry del Val—have precedents. Like M. Combes after him, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who was Prime Minister at the time, refused to interfere with Mgr. Geay. Rich, intelligent, and highly educated, the Prioress, who reorganized the Convent, was, says M. Mouthon, an "Egeria"—a good friend and counsellor—to more than one Bishop of Laval. Bishop Geay is a "Combist," and that explains the relentless war against him.

For the moment the quarrel of the Republic with the Vatican has partially eclipsed interest in the situation in Russia. It is certain that the majority in this country are still attached to the alliance, which they believe to be a political necessity, but it is also certain that reflective persons, whose opinions eventually prevail over the masses, are beginning more than ever to count upon the ultimate success of the Japanese. One has been struck in private conversation with the change of feeling that has taken place in the past few weeks, These persons take a very gloomy view of the outlook, because they say that the victory of Japan would mean the utter destruction of the prestige of the Franco-Russian Alliance. When that alliance was made all the world supposed that Russia possessed an army of a most formidable character, whereas recent events have shown it in a quite other light. It is true that the Triple Alliance, which inspired the Franco-Russian compact, has been largely robbed of its terrors, but the stupendous power of Germany is still unbalanced. I am convinced that these critics who see so clearly into the future, would not disdain even an alliance with Germany as a solution of the problem—only it would require a bold man to first propose it. Meanwhile the ordinary public is not quite so advanced as that. It believes in the ultimate success of the Ally, and failing that is quite prepared to think that it is financially secure as indeed there is every reason to suppose it is. The Russian exiles, and there are many in Paris, openly exult at the triumphs of the enemy. There is an impression here that a revolution is now being organised in Poland to take advantage of the present crisis.

Theatrical topics always bulk largely in the Parisian silly season. Actors lying flat on the sands are interrogated upon the subtleties of their art. They are asked: "Is it absolutely essential for natural speech that a man should stick his hands in his pockets and light a cigarette?" And the leading ladies of the stage, caught in the act of dipping a dainty slippered foot into the waves, are asked the secret of their musical laugh, or a hundred other absurdities. Meanwhile, the heavy guns among the critics are booming on immemorial fields of battle. The old controversy of Threatre v. Music-hall has been revived, because the Theatre de Cluny, a famous little house on the left bank of the river, which occasionally produces a "chef d'œuvre," has the notion of turning itself into a music-hall. Some deplore the change; others find in it crumbs of comfort because, at least, the music-hall has certain æsthetic tendencies, in France whereas the comedy theatre may be hopelessly and terribly morid.

The politics of the theatre have much the same stock subjects in England as in France. There is, for instance, the question of the Censor. In France that functionary has a much wider conception of his duties than in England. Moreover, he "lets down" the author gently by personal interview, and charges no fees. Recently M. Delcasse turned official "reader" for the nonce and vetoed a play which dealt in somewhat too great a spirit of "actuality" with Alsace-Loraine. The piece had been drawn from "Les Oberles," the pathetic novel of Rene Bazin, one of the last-admitted of the Academicians. The English theatre has achieved a great prominance of late by reason of Mr. Walkley's article in the "Temps" and the interesting views of M. Hervieu, now in England, given to the London correspondent of the "Figaro." Whilst Mr. Walkley blames, M. Hervieu praises—at least, most things. His criticisms have to do with details, such as the limelight on the leading player and—but this, perhaps, is not a detail—the "happy ending." M. Hervieu may revise his impressions when he once more feels the fascination of the French art. There may be the politeness of the guest in his favourable appreciation.

It is the moment when plans are made for next season. We are to have a theatre of opera-bouffe installed at the Nouveau Theatre, the scene of the last year's Passion Play. M. le Bargy, the most eloquent of jeunes premier is certainly to have a house of his own, but no one knows where. M. Jean Richepin has written a play on Don Quixote for the Comedie Francaise, Sardou wrote very successfully on the same subject years ago. It inspired Offenbach to turn it into an operetta, which should rival for splendour "Orphee aux Enfers." But the work was never completed, and a wonderful "true," which came from London, was only utilised much later in another piece. It consisted of a flock of sheep to cross at the back of the stage. The mutions were so nicely articulated that their feet threw up a realistic cloud of dust. Even that however, failed to draw a large house, and the dust was of the wrong sort. A play destined, it is said, to make a sensation describes the manners of American women of a certain set. One of its authors is Mme. Clermont, well-known on the stage here.

M. Lepine is one of the most popular men in Paris. One secret is his ever-readiness to assist the poor and deserving, and to promote their well-being. A case in point is the Toy Show which he has organized, and which now marks its fourth year. It is being held in the Petit Palais of the Champs Elysees, and has grouped a most interesting collection of mechanical figures and models made by the humblest class of Parisian worker. Like the cooks, camelot inventor has been inspired by the war, he is in his most bloodthirsty mood. There are miniature ironclads that blow themselves up with torpedoes and founder by means of the submarine. There is even a model that gives you the sensation of a naval combat of the old school: ship blazing against ship until one surrenders with the descent of the flag from the masthead. The French toy is beaten in cheapness and elaboration by the German importation, but these yearly competitions, the happy thought of the Prefect, have given a new stimulus to an industry that stands for Gallic ingenuity and Gallic taste.

There is a new spirit abroad in the Army to make military life more agreeable to the men. In the old heroic days the cermony of introducing a blue to his companions-in-arms lacked somewhat in hospitality. Hard thick brushes in his bed at night, and a rude and involuntary baptism at the barracks pump, played some part in it. To-day the colonel makes a speech and the regimental band plays when the conscripts march in to begin their new life. Some regiments have with the same object, begun the keeping of feast day and anniversaries of glorious memory. Thus the famous old 76th, which is quartered at the Chateau d'Eau, in the centre of Paris, celebrated the other day the battle of Solferino, in which it covered itself with glory. The name of the battle is emblazoned on the flag, together with Ulm and Jena and Friedland. It was a most interesting occasion. There was an open-air concert, in which Polin, the caricaturists of military life, faced an audience of his subjects and there were other attractions. The idea has taken root in the provinces, and the regimental fete-day seems likely to become one of the established features of French military life.

MARINE MOTORING.

IT is to be feared that many who witnessed the marine motor races off the Isle of Wight on July 30 gained the impression that marine motoring is unreliable, while, in point of fact, says a home paper this is true only of some abnormally powered craft which are at present in the experimental stage. The petrol motor-boat has proved itself able to hold its own against anything of its own size and weight, and so thoroughly have its advantages been recognised abroad that both the Italian and French Governments are experimenting with it for naval purposes. In the motor-boat, the petrol engine is seen at its best because, contrary to the conditions which obtain on a motor-car, the starting of the boat involves no strain upon the engine, and the complications of transmission are avoided. In addition, it must be remembered that only for marine purposes can internal-combustion engines of over 100 h. p. advantageously be employed, and therefore it is to the motor-boat that we must look for the development of high-powered engines of this character. The presence of the King and Queen at the Cup race and of the Admiralty representatives at the trials earlier in the week, conferred a welcome favour upon this increasingly popular branch of the motor industry, and there is every reason to hope that English motor manufacturers may by the excellence of their marine motors, attain that position over their foreign rivals that the performances of English automobiles have failed to give them.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 25.

Thursday.—Pressure has been steady over the greater part of the country. It has risen briskly at Tenasserim and slightly to briskly in East Central India, central districts of the United Provinces and East Punjab. The depression near Agra has moved very slowly in a northerly direction and has almost disappeared. Light rain has fallen in the East Punjab, East Rajputana, West United Provinces and rain has increased slightly in Burma, North Bengal, Bihar and north of the East Coast, but the remainder of the country has been practically rainless. Rangoon reports 2 1-2 inches, Tavoy, Darbhanga 2, Moulmein Dinapur, Gopalpur 1 1-2, Yamethin, Silchar, Roorkee Meerut, Delhi, Bombay, Jaipur, Ajmer 1, Mandalay, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Purnea, Sirsa half an inch. Pressure is slightly lower in Orissa than in the surrounding districts and winds are irregular at the head of the Bay. The depression near Agra will probably fill up completely during the day. The low pressure area in Orissa will probably be stationary. Light to moderate local rain is probable during the next 24 hours in Bihar, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, north of East Coast and light local rain in Assam, West, United Provinces, East Punjab and North East Rajputana. Light local rain is possible in the Central Punjab.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Bullmouth, Captain T. W. Stralton which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Bolik Papan via Singapore and Colombo reports having encountered fresh monsoon in the Bay of Bengal and moderate N. to N. W., with westerly swell from Colombo to Bombay.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 25TH AUGUST.

Amritsar.—Weather unsettled. Rain much needed generally. All crops doing well.

Bhatinda.—Cloudy, but no rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower, Gingelly doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Break needed generally. All crops suffering from too much rain.

Agra.—Has every appearance of continued fall. Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy. but no rain. All crops suffering from too much rain.

Beawar.—Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Amraoti.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Unusually cool. Rain much needed generally. All crops suffering from too little rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Unusually hot. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Southerly wind. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Dholera.—Rain much needed generally. Continues cloudy.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Sholapur.—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Bellary.—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 25TH AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen briskly at Agra, Cawnpore and Jhansi and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere. The barometer is in slight to moderate excess over a large area.

Within are feebly cyclonic in Rajputana, the United Provinces and as Delhi, south-easterly at Jacobabad and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar, Central India and over the Deccan.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 7° in excess at Lahore, Jacobabad, Deesa, Rajkot, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Poona, Sholapur Bijapur, Hyderabad (Deccan) Masulipatam and Cuddapah, and 5° to 14° in defect at Sirsa, Delhi, Agra Jhansi and Jaipur. The maximum varied from 110° at Jacobabad to 78° at Jaipur and the maximum from 82° at Lahore to 64° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places.

Rain has fallen at 13 stations out of which Jaipur reports an inch Masulipatam, Bombay, Ajmere and Delhi about three quarters of an inch, Sirsa about half an inch, and the rest very light showers.

Weather conditions are very weak and no rain beyond local showers is likely.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

AN organisation is being formed, under the name of the British Science Guild, with the object of insisting on the importance of applying scientific methods to every branch of the affairs of the nation. The movement has grown out of a suggestion made by Sir Norman Lockyer last year in his address as President of the British Association. The Organising Committee has issued a memorandum describing briefly the objects, methods, and proposed organisation of the guild. The objects are stated to be as follow:—(1.) To bring together as members of the guild all those throughout the empire interested in science and scientific method, in order, by joint action, to convince the people, by means of publications and meetings, of the necessity of applying the methods of science to all branches of human endeavour, and thus to further the progress and increase the welfare of the empire. (2.) To bring before the Government the scientific aspects of all matters affecting the national welfare. (3.) To promote and extend the application of scientific principles to industrial and general purposes. (4.) To promote scientific education by encouraging the support of universities and other institutions where the bounds of science are extended, or where new applications of science are devised.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 26.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

For Judgment.

1293—Bhaishanker K and G—The Ahmedabad Advance Sance W Co. Ld vs Laxmishanker Deoshanker and another—K B Mehta and Pestonjee B and K.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1274—Smetham B and N—Wassanirao Madhowrao vs Anandrao Gunpatrao—Little and Co and Sultam B and N—Part heard.

1 02—Wadia G and Co—Rahimtoola Somjee and others vs Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy—Thakurdas and Co.

1311—Maganlal J and G—For paper—Keshowji Ratchra vs Gangji Shawji—Madhowji and V

1313—Maivi H and M—N C Macleod vs Haridas Ramdas and another—Little and Co and D D Homer

1315—Tayabjee and C—Mocaa Hajee Joomaa Noorani and others vs Hajee Abdool Rahim Hamad and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and Tyabji and Co

1326—Mansukhlal J and H—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Gungabai widow and others—Little and Co—Mansukhlal J and H—Craigie Lean and O

1318—Bhaishanker and K and G—Bhut Mulji Hurjiwan vs Hargowan Famjee and others—K D Shroff—B K and G

1319-02—Dikshit and D—Tejpal Godoo and others vs Badishe Aniline and Suda Fabrick—Payne and Co

1320-00—Hiralal D—Sitaram Savla vs The Hindustan S and W Co—Dikshit and D

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

332-14874-3—Tyabjee D and Co—Badridas Ramruk vs Wamen Bapuji Dave and others—Chitals and M

112-04—Craigie L and O—Jamnabai vs Goolam Hoosein Shamji Parpia

Appeals.

1321—Hiralal and D—Gangaroon Ramjee vs Mohanlal Curson and others—Payne and Co—H D and D and F.

1322—Jehangir and S—Mowji Lakhamsey vs Santal widow and others.

1327—B Raghavayya Harrivallubdas Lalchand and another vs Jamnadas Nanandas and others—Edgelow G and W

Before The Hon'ble, Justice B. TYABJI.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

515-02—Edgelow G and W—Haji Saboo Sidick vs Ally Mahomed Jan Mahomed—J P Dastur, S and J, M J and M Payne and Co and Little and Co—Part heard

282-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Bhugwandas Pooram and another vs Ali Mahomed Jan Mahomed and others—J P Dastur, Edgelow G and W Scrabji and J.

131-99—M B Chothia Peerbhoy Cassum vs Jafferbhoy Hassumbhoy and others—Mulla and M for trail of an issue.

49-01—In pers n a pauper—Jamna ai and others vs Luxmi ai and another Balkrishna V N K—Part heard.

5-9-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Moosabhai Mahomed Sajun and another vs Yacoob Mahomed Sajun and others—Nanu H and Co and Tyabji D and Co—Part heard

63 255-03—Payne and Co—Jutmal Ramanand and another vs Gangajai Ookudas—Captain and B (for postponement)

577-98—Malvi H and M—Bijbath Gowaldas and others vs Hiralal Sadasam and others—Bicknell M and M.

76-03—Malvi J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassam Abba and Co.

77-03—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassam Vannid.

622-02—Kanga and P—Dayal Mooljee Cullan vs Liljee Dongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

751-03—Nadirsha and T—Bayaji Gangaram vs Shambhoo Namdeo Vanjari and other—Balkrishna V N and V.

771-03—Payne and Co—Rustomji—Edulji Saketh vs Mavei Francis and others.

512-33—R P and Mehta—Gool Mahomed Fazalie vs Jacob Cool Mahomed and others—N and M Cama and K and P Mehta.

710-03—Unwalla and P—Damodar Dasoha Mantri vs Goswami Gokulnathji Jeewanlaljee Maraj—Daphtray and F.

221-04—Unwalla and P—Kaikhushroo Manekjee Lethna vs Runchorder Tribhovandas Mody—Payne and Co.

47-02—Mirza and M—Thacker Ruttonsey Carromsey vs Bomonjee Shapurjee Chothia and another—M B Chothia.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Judgment on Motion.

301-02—M B Chothia—Loomna Soonjee and others vs Heera Roopjee—Mugandas and G.

4 1-02—Craigie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manf Co Ld vs S B Fraser and Co and others—Payne and Co and S B and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For Consent Decree.

219-04—Captain and V—Vamon Gopal Parashare and others vs Gungadhur Gopal Parashare—Captain and V

Testamentary Suit.

9-04—K B Mehta—Bomonji Rustomji Mullaferoze vs Boobhai Jehangir Sukhan and other—Nana Hari Co K P Not to be called on.

Long Causes.

615-03—Smetham B and N—Vithal Luxuman Chunekar vs Gajanan Shamboo Sachal and other—Jamsetjee and K and In person—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

72-03—Little and Co—Manekbai widow vs Purshotam Vallabhdas—Payne and Co—For post onment.

Long Causes.

187-98—Thakurdas and Co—Kooltoombai vs Ajbai-Little and Co.

123-14—Bhaishanker K and G Chimanlal Nagindas vs Gordhanlas Radhaki son Brothers Ardeshir H D and Co —Edgelow G and W and B K and G.

552-01—Captain and V—Ahmedkhan Mahomedali Heskar vs Abdoola bin Ali Saheb Coov and others—Payne and Co—D D Homer—B Raghavaya.

257-01—Matubhoy Jani M—Ladha Dossa and other vs Panji Gordhandas—Payne and Co.

352-03—Captain and V—Bhavji Tursondas vs Damodhar Madanowji and others—Payne and Co.

57-03—Unwalla and P—Shaikchan bin Shaik Bala Saheb vs Luxaman Bawa Bhair and another—Maganlal Jani G.

487-00—Payne and Co—Rukhmabai v Bomonji Sapurjee Chothia Pestonjee—K and K.

256-04—Tyabjee D and Co—Saudi Camroodin Tyabjee vs Perojmal Castoorchand and others—Balkrishna V N K—In person.

36-8813-01—Mulla and M—Bapuji Dorabji Daroowalla vs Runchordas Vandravandas and another—Jamsetji and R.

161-01—M B Chothia—Mahomed Haje Suleman vs Valjee Visram and Brother—Smetham B and N.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

For Judgment.

205-03—Bicknell M and R—Premchand Vadilal and others vs G F Barditt and Co—Crawford B and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

33-01—Mulla and M—Raoji Hemraj vs Tusilas Ramjee Kamsa and others—Little and Co—Part heard.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report

236-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Girdhardas Jethabhai vs Nathoo Heerjee and others—K J Mantry.

Long Causes.

103-04—Jehangir and S—Ramabai widow vs Jupjiwan Moti Chand—Payne and Co.

332-04—Payne and Co—Ebrahim Haji Essak vs Esmail Abba Haji Abdulla and others—Nanga and P.

215-01—Ardeser H D and Co—Salley Mahomed Allamkhia vs Abdulaboy Khukhboy Readymony—Little and Co.

739-03—Balkrishna V N K—Komna Mana vs Mitha Cassam and another—Jamsetji and R. Naranji Jeychand—Payne and Co.

641-03—Captain and V—Tukaram Rawji Surve vs Luxman Vithoji and others—Jamsetji and R—(In person).

15-01—Nadirsha and T—Ramji Nursey vs Gamna Premchand and others—N M Cama.

516-03—Nanu and Co—Adolph G Christiansen vs S B and Co—Smetham B and N Thakurdas and Coseober

724-03—Mavi H and M—Peer Mahomed Dewjee vs Mahomed Ebrahim and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

794-03—Daphtary and F—Bai Ganga vs Mangal Manecklal and another.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 12th August 1904.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills.

1. Amount to be remitted during 1904-05 ..... £ 16,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 13th August 1904 ..... £ 6,710,350
3. Balance to be remitted from 14th August 1904 to 31st March 1905 ..... £ 9,789,650

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PURELY PERSONAL.

M. DE PLEHVE was certainly one of the great figures—I had almost said one of the great adventurers—of history says "M.A.P." Nobody knew his real origin. Some people said that he was a Jew, some that he had been brought up in the Catholic faith. His blood was certainly partially German; in other words he was less of a Russian than nine-tenths of the people of Russia's 150,000,000: and yet he came to be the ruler of Russia in a more real sense than even the Tsar. A man who could get to that eminence must have been no ordinary man: indeed when one reflects that he stepped into the shoes of a man who had just been assassinated: that he took up the office which has most to do with the suppression of, and, therefore with the open war with anarchy and Nihilism: when it is further remembered that there is no proof of his ever having relaxed a second in the pursuit of his ends or the persecution of his enemies it must be seen that he had that iron courage and inflexible resolution which mark the leaders of men.

To no one is his assassination a surprise; as I have seen it put almost brutally in one paper, the event, when it came, was so anticipated that it had already, like movements in the market, been discounted. And yet, there he went his way; with detectives before and behind him; with detectives sometimes riding on horses and sometimes on bicycles in his neighbourhood—with murder and blood almost in every breath of air he breathed—there he went his way, cool, imperturbable, unshaken in his convictions. Physically he does not seem to have been the kind of man one should have expected. He was rather pleasant than otherwise when it came to private intercourse, and he had a method of expounding his views which shows that he spoke in all the fervour of a complete faith in his own convictions and in his own methods. And withal he was cool, suave, almost monotonous, in his exposition of his views. Some of the descriptions I have read remind me of what Parnell was like in his conversations of the early days when he used to take trouble to expound his views. I have read quite recently two interviews with the dead Minister which gave me a curious idea of his personality. One was an exposition of the inner government of Russia, and began with the statement: "Russia is a democratic country." This, from the ruthless agent of repression, was certainly strange. The other interview is described in an account of the late Minister from the pen of Mr. Stead. Says Mr. Stead: M. Plehve was a man who left a pleasant impression upon those who met him. He quite charmed Mr. Lucien Wolff by the patience with which he listened to his disquisition on the Semitic question. "He is a strong man," said Mr. Wolff, "and, I should imagine, an honest one, conscientious and inflexible as an administrator, but with little taste for experimental or constructive statesmanship. He described him as "in appearance almost English. Tall and masive, with short-cropped iron grey whiskers and moustache, he looks something like Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman writ large."

Of all the things I have read about the late autocrat, the saddest is the account of the manner in which the news of his death was received in America. Men, women, and children even, danced, lit fires, illuminated windows in honour of his death. It was a weird "Requiescat in pace."

I can supplement (says a correspondent) your excellent narrative of Sir Alfred Jones, the shipping king, and of his habit of signifying to an office visitor, by offering him a banana, that he desires to end the interview. The goodnatured myth in Liverpool shipping circles is that if you accept the banana and then prolong your call, Sir Alfred rises and presents you with a fine flower from one of the glass stands in his office. If you are likely to be a "sticker," he may turn you towards the door, and pin the flower in your coat. As he always has a large stock of exquisite flowers in his place, he is ready for any number of callers. But supposing you stay after the flower? Well, the lengend continues, Sir Alfred then offers you a pass to the West Indies on one of his mail steamers, with a free holiday for six weeks at his hotel! Joking apart, I must say that Sir Alfred has sent scores of clerks and others to the West Indies, to recover from bad health—that he has many a time given the poor man a rich man's holiday. He is as generous as he is gifted.

Readers may be amused to hear the story of the only occasion when Sir Alfred got the worst of the banana trick. One day a young reporter called on him to learn on behalf of his newspaper something about the shipping conflict. When after ten seconds conversation regarding the weather Sir Alfred's hand was straying towards the banana plate, the reporter hooked a couple of bananas out of his own pocket. In the sweetest tone of innocence he said "Will you have a banana Sir Alfred?"

Nothing could have been in more striking contrast to the elaborate and picturesque wedding of his pretty sister, the previous week, than the wedding of Major Noel Lowry-Corry. D.S.O. The Guards' Chapel has lately been the scene of many bridals, but none of the quite so Spartan a simplicity. The decorations were of the most unpretending character, and the bride was followed by neither pages nor train-bearers. In a way, the quiet little ceremony came as a relief after a season of many and magnificent marriage.

Miss Clara O'Brien is a pretty girl, with all the charm for which the daughters of Ellen Lady Inchiquin are noted and she was one of the fortunate brides who look their very best on their wedding-day—quietly happy, graceful, composed, without being cold. Her dress was of a soft plainness—embroidered taffetas, with a fichu of exquisite Brussels lace. Unlike most recent brides, her veil was of tulle, and she carried a white bouquet. After all, there was something dramatically effective about her entrance without the usual flock of diaphanous girls and children, and the eye followed her undisturbed by distractions as she walked up the aisle between rows of tall Grenadiers of the bridegroom's company. Lord Inchiquin escorted his half-sister. In contrast to the other details was the magnificence of the bride's jewels. Major Carry has been exceedingly generous in the matter of gifts, and a pearl necklace worn was remarkable for the perfection of each gem, while a diamond and pearl brooch that has come to him by inheritance was the gift of the Empress Marie of Russia to his aunt, Lady Charlotte Lyster.

The principal clergyman was the Rev. Edgar Sheppard who has surely married more couples during the season just over than any clergyman in London. There would seem to be a fashion in clerics for such occasions. Last year no wedding appeared to be complete without the services the venerable Archbishop of Armagh. The band of the Grenadiers supplied the music, and Major Whyte acted best man of his brother officer. The small congregation consisted principally of relatives, the bride's mother and a group of her attractive sisters, Sir Frederick and Lady Harvey Bathurst, the reigning Lady Inchiquin and her little son and Mme. de Bunsen, a sister of Major Corry.

Ellen Lady Inchiquin welcomed the little Company afterwards at her house in Lennox Gardens, where the many presents were displayed. Following the example of the Duke of Norfolk and Baron de Forest Major Corry has given his bride some Russian sables of great value and superb quality. He has also given a silver-gilt-fitted dressing-case, so old as to be among the first of its kind, and a fine set of opals and diamonds. Lord and Lady Inchiquin bestowed jewels and a motor-car figures among the gifts, almost as a matter of course.

The honeymoon is being spent at Rowton Castle place at Shrewsbury which, with many other valuable possessions, the bridegroom inherited from his uncle, Lord Rowton. The castle is at present let, but was considerately offered by the tenant, Lord Strathcona lent Knebworth House to Lord and Lady Lytton, it will be remembered, in like circumstances. Major and Mrs. Noel Lowry-Corry will return to London to take possession of one of the most delightful residences in its length and breadth a corner house in Chester Square. This the bridegroom has had almost entirely remodelled and it is filled with the bautiful old furniture and art treasures that were once the joy of Lord Beaconsfield's best friend.

I fear that this appeal will be too late to catch thousands of London readers who have found time and means in the past week to get to the country or the sea for a much-needed vacation. But I knew how faithfully they follow their M. A. P. when holiday-making so that, while technically no longer city dwellers for a pleasant term of weeks, their good natured consciences will surely prick them to send on a holiday-offering for the slum children.

That Sergeant Brue, recently transferred from the Strand to the Prince of Wales's Theatre, should have survived, to say nothing of the hot weather, the first night criticisms, which probably not even Mr. George Meredith would have found "too urbane," is due largely no doubt to clever reconstruction and importations. But if the piece has anything in the shape of a phenomenal "run" it will, I think, be mainly on account of Mr. Williams's impersonation of "Crookie Scrubbs," a habitual criminal, with a past as cloudy as a certain well-known preparation of ammonia for the bath. Without any disparagement of Mr. Willie Edouin and the other members of the cast, Mr. Williams's performance is the best thing in the piece—one leading critic has declared that in itself it makes Sergeant Brue worth seeing. "Crookie Scrubbs" will take rank with Mr. Williams's finest character-studies. For a finished character-actor Mr. Williams is first and foremost—a fact sometimes overlooked.

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THE MORAL.

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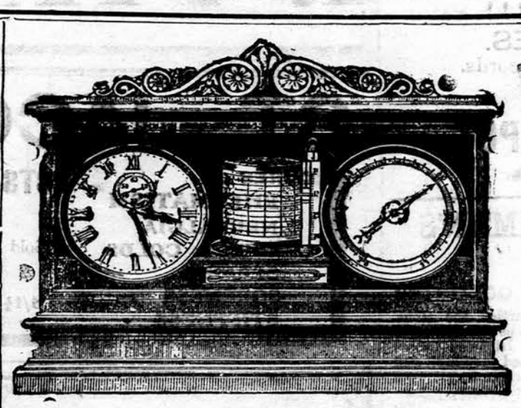

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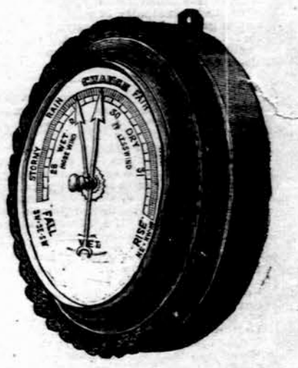

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